

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

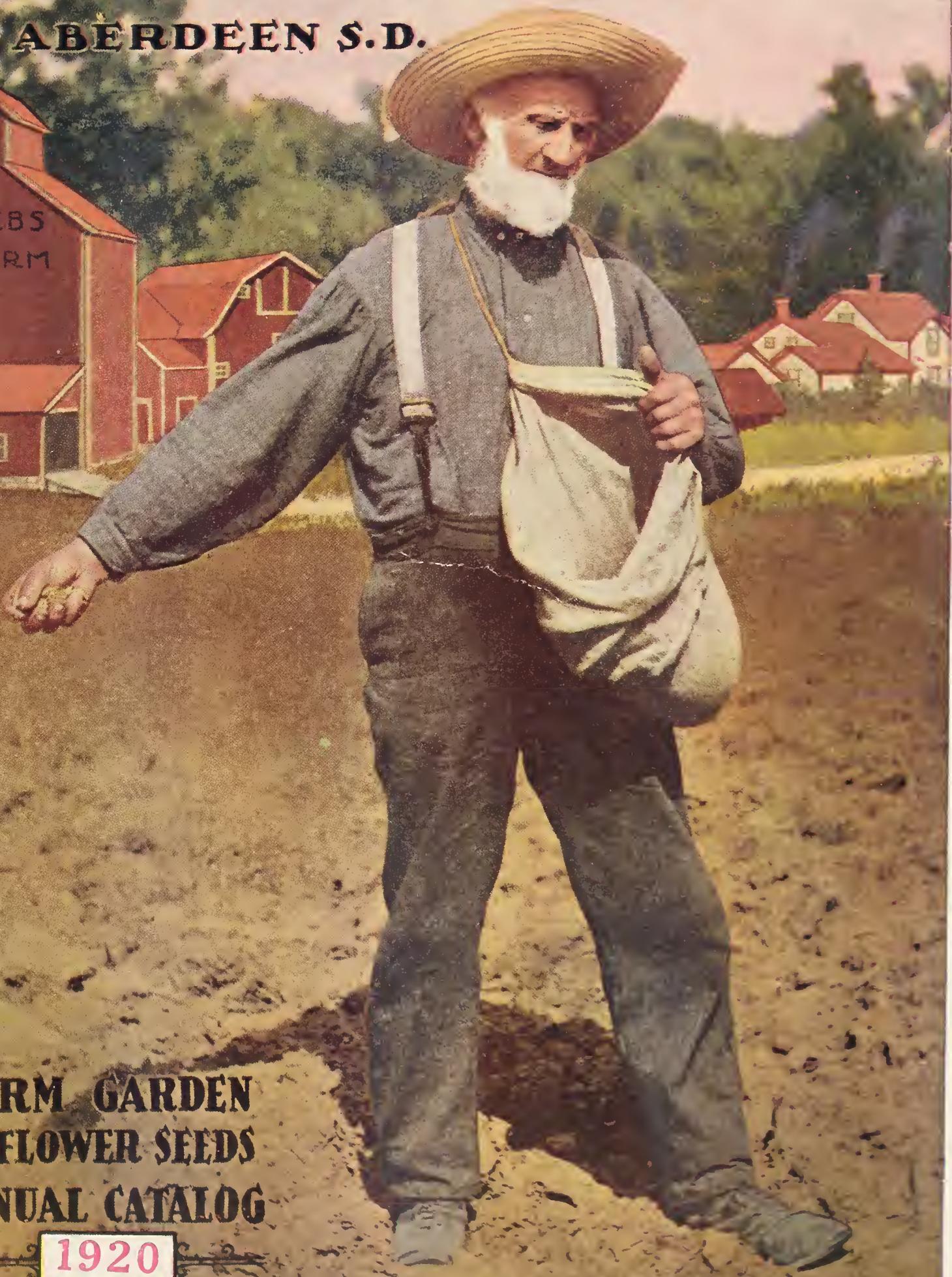
LIBRARY
RECEIVED

* JAN 31 1920 *

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

62-79
J. L. LOEBS
SEED CO.

ABERDEEN S.D.



FARM GARDEN
AND FLOWER SEEDS
ANNUAL CATALOG

1920



J. L. LOEBS SEED COMPANY

Our Hub City Brand Seeds are standard goods, extensively advertised and well and favorably known in all parts of our country. They are the highest grade of seeds that can possibly be produced and are therefore the best suited for first class, critical trade; they are in demand everywhere.

We do not claim to compete in prices with irresponsible growers and dealers, but we believe by carefully comparing our prices with those of other reliable concerns, you will find that you can buy from us to advantage. We have large stocks of all varieties on hand and have every facility to execute orders promptly, carefully and well.

Are You An Old Friend?

We again renew our pledge of honor to serve you as conscientiously and earnestly as in the past, to give you the same extra value for your purchase money that has gained your good will and high praise.

Are You A New Friend?

Then learn—today, now—all the advantages you secure through our high standards of quality, and our interested Personal Service. A single order will afford you practical proof.

And remember lastly our inflexible guarantee of your satisfaction or money returned. We are content only with your complete pleasure. Nothing which concerns you, no matter how small the purchase, is ever trivial or insignificant in our eyes.

We shall appreciate an order as an acknowledgment of your receipt of our catalog.

Please preserve this catalog for future reference.

These prices effective January 1st, 1920. Subject to market changes.

ALFALFA

Dakota No. 12—10 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$28.00; 100 lbs., \$55.00.
Grimm—10 lbs., \$10.00; 50 lbs., \$48.75; 100 lbs., \$95.00.
Montana Grown—10 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$28.00; 100 lbs., \$55.00.

BARLEY

Loeb's Northern Grown—1 bu., \$1.80; 10 bu., \$17.00.
Wisconsin Pedigree—1 bu., \$2.00; 10 bu., \$19.00.

BEANS

Soy or Soja—10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese—10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.50.
Silver Hull—10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

CANE

Early Amber—50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

CLOVER

Alsike—10 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$34.50; 100 lbs., \$68.00.
Mammoth Red—10 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$34.50; 100 lbs., \$68.00.
Medium—10 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$34.50; 100 lbs., \$68.00.
White Blossom Sweet—10 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$21.00; 100 lbs., \$40.00.
White Dutch—1 lb., 80c; 10 lbs., \$7.50; 50 lbs., \$37.00; 100 lbs., \$72.00.
Yellow Blossom—10 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$20.00; 100 lbs., \$38.00.

CORN

Kaffir—100 lbs., \$5.00.

Milo Maize—50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

FETERITA

—50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

GRASSES

Brome Grass—10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$18.00; 100 lbs., \$35.00.

Kentucky Blue—1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$19.50; 100 lbs., \$38.00.

Meadow Fescue—10 lbs., \$3.80; 50 lbs., \$18.00; 100 lbs., \$35.00.

Mixture for High Land—10 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$18.00; 100 lbs., \$40.00.

Mixture for Hog Pasture—10 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$20.50; 100 lbs., \$40.

Mixture for Low Damp Soil—10 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$20; 100 lbs., \$39.

Orchard Grass—10 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$17.50; 100 lbs., \$34.00.

Red Top—10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$14.50; 100 lbs., \$28.00.

Slender Wheat Grass—10 lbs., \$2.90; 50 lbs., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$27.00.

Sudan—50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Timothy—10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

MILLET

Broom Corn—1 bu., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Early Fortune—1 bu., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Golden (Northern grown)—1 bu., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Golden (Southern grown)—1 bu., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Japanese—1 bu. (50 lbs.), \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Siberian (Northern grown)—1 bu., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Siberian (Southern grown)—1 bu., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

OATS

Kherson or Sixty Day—1 bu., \$1.35; 10 bu., \$13.00.

Swedish Select—1 bu., \$1.35; 10 bu., \$13.00.

PEAS

Canadian Field, Yellow—10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Cow Peas—10 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex—10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

SPELTS or EMMER

—1 bu., \$1.70; 10 bu., \$16.00.

VETCH

—10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

THIS LETTER IS FROM

Name _____

Post Office _____

State _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box _____

Street Address _____

DONT
FORGET
STAMP

J. L. LOEBS SEED CO.

ABERDEEN

402-404 South First Street

SOUTH DAKOTA

READ BEFORE SEALING



Hundreds of orders are delayed because the sender fails to give his name and address. Be sure to write your name and address plainly.

LOEBS SEEDS

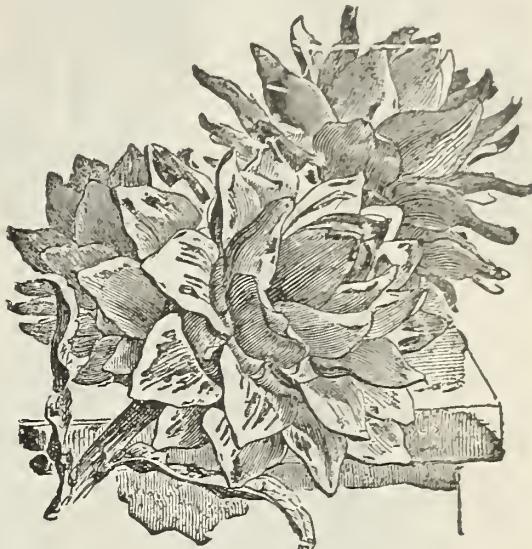
GENERAL LIST OF HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS SELECTED WITH ALL POSSIBLE CARE

We have made an extra effort in behalf of our many customers this season and have made a contract with one of the very best seed growers in the country for our vegetable and flower seeds this coming year. We put up our own packets and can assure the public that none but the very best obtainable seeds are contained therein.

Artichoke

Seeds are sown in April, in rows 2 feet apart, covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Seedlings should be thinned out to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row and cultivated like any other vegetable. Grown from seeds, sown outdoors, the plants will not bear globes until the following years.

Large Green Globe.—A member of the thistle family whose edible flowerheads make a most delicious dish either eaten raw or as a salad. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Large Green Globe Artichoke.

Seeds are sown as early in the spring as garden can be made, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping 1 seed to every $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and covering them about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One ounce to 100 feet row. Seedlings generally appear within 3 weeks. When 6 inches high they should be thinned out to stand 6 inches apart in the row.

Columbian Mammoth White.

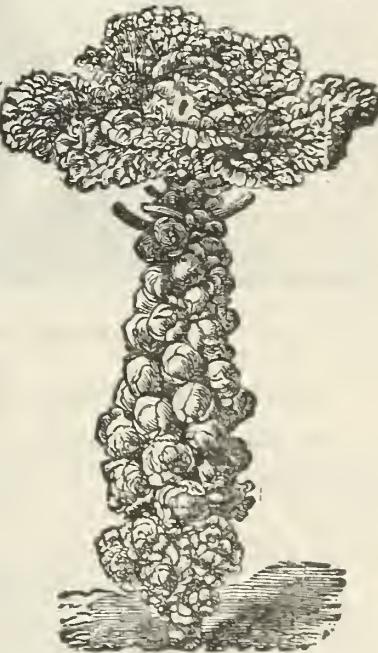
—This variety cannot be surpassed for tenderness. The shoots remain white as long as they are fit for use without any artificial blanching. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c., postpaid.

Conover's Colossal.—Very large variety of excellent quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c., postpaid.

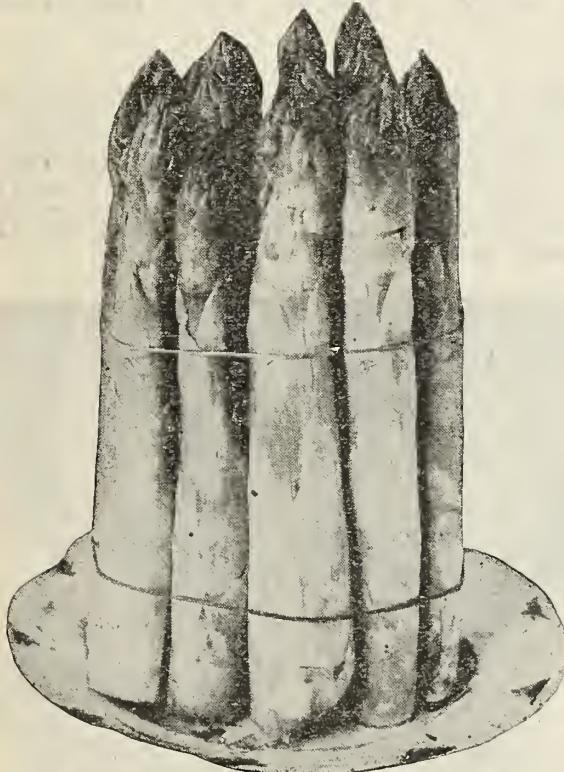
Brussels Sprouts

A vegetable resembling the cabbage, for winter use.

Improved Dwarf.—Very productive, growing $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts.



Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus.

Vegetable Plants

WE GROW GREAT QUANTITIES OF CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY
AND TOMATO PLANTS

	Ready about	Per doz.	Postpaid	By exp., your expense	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Early Cabbage. For varieties, see page 4	April 25	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.15	\$0.20	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Late Cabbage. For varieties, see p. 5	May 10	.25	.35	1.10	.20	1.00	7.70
Early Tomato. For varieties, see p. 18	April 25	.30	.55	2.20	.25	2.00	12.00
Late Tomato. For varieties, see p. 19	May 10	.30	.45	2.10	.25	1.90	11.00
Cauliflower, Snowball. For varieties, see p. 4	May 10	.35	.65	2.40	.25	2.00	.....
Egg Plant. For varieties, see p. 9.....	May 10	.50	.65	3.20	.40	3.00	.....
Early Celery. For varieties, see p. 5-6....	May 10	.30	.65	1.20	.25	1.00	.....
Late Celery. For varieties, see p. 5-6....	June 1	.30	.55	1.20	.25	1.00	.....
Pepper. For varieties, see p. 13.....	May 10	.35	.65	2.50	.30	2.30	.....
Asparagus Roots .....		.35	.60	1.50	.20	1.30	.....
Rhubarb Roots	20c each	\$1.75 per doz.			20c each	\$1.75 per doz.	

WRITE FOR PRICES IN LARGER LOTS

BEANS

At the following prices on Beans—packets and quarter pounds and pounds are sent prepaid; all larger quantities are shipped at purchaser's expense. If wanted by parcel post, add postage.

CULTURE.—Beans are very sensitive to the cold and should not be planted before the middle of May. Place furrows 2 feet apart, about 2 inches deep, and drop seeds 4 inches apart in the rows. One pound of seed to 100-foot row. Weeding, hoeing and hilling are the three main needs of beans.



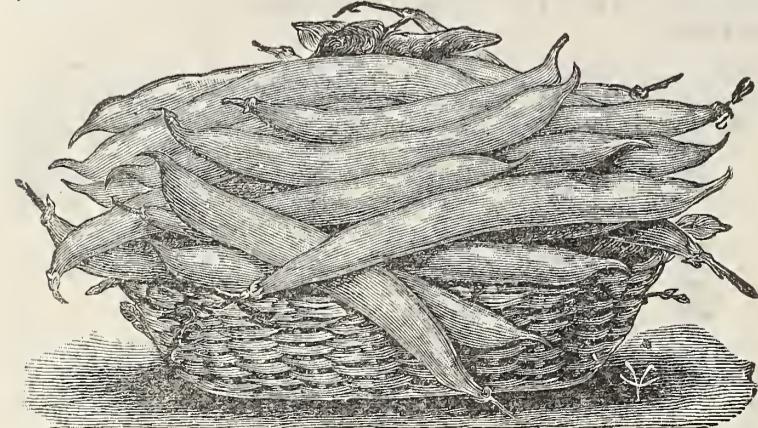
Improved Golden Wax.

Dwarf Green Podded Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—After a quarter century, this bean is still the leading round podded green variety. Ready in 60 days. Of wide adaptability to different soils, seasons and climates. It is entirely stringless and remains tender and crisp longer than any other variety. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—This is a truly pedigreed sort of bean that will bear its handsome, 7-inch pods regularly within 60 days after seeds were sown and will continue to bear for 6 weeks thereafter. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Improved Red Valentine.—One of the earliest round-podded green beans. These seemingly enjoy greater favor with the broad masses of planters than the flat-podded kinds because of their superior appearance and greater fleshiness. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



Davis Kidney Wax.

Dwarf Wax, or Yellow Pod Varieties

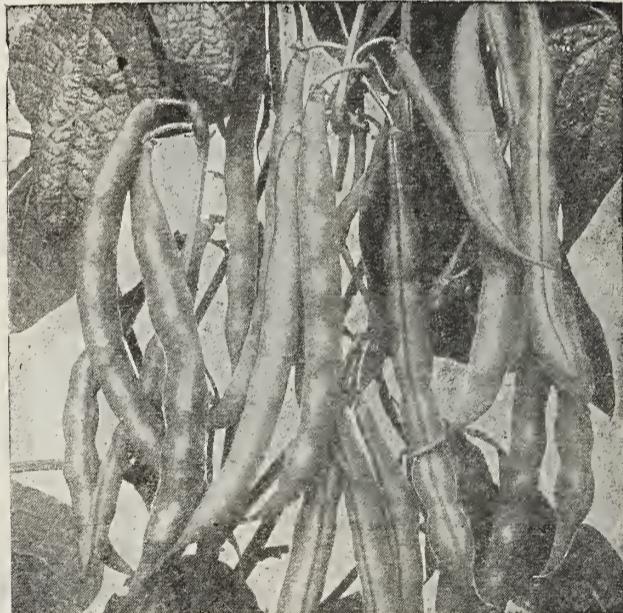
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax.—One of the earliest yielding beans with golden yellow pods about 5 inches long. Very prolific. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Improved Golden Wax.—One of the very best wax beans on the market. Opal pods, very brittle, stringless, solid and exceptionally rich in flavor. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Especially desirable for market gardeners and home use on account of the extremely long flat cream-colored pods. Maturing a little later than the Golden Wax. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Refugee Wax.—A bush bean growing about 15 inches high with round, slender, golden-colored pods about 5 inches long. Extremely solid and meaty. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Davis Kidney Wax.—We personally recommend this as one of the very best beans on the market. It is especially desirable as a canning bean on account of the whiteness of the bean, also the pod, which grows about 6 inches long. Another feature of this bean is that it will thrive where other beans fail. Why not send us a trial order? Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



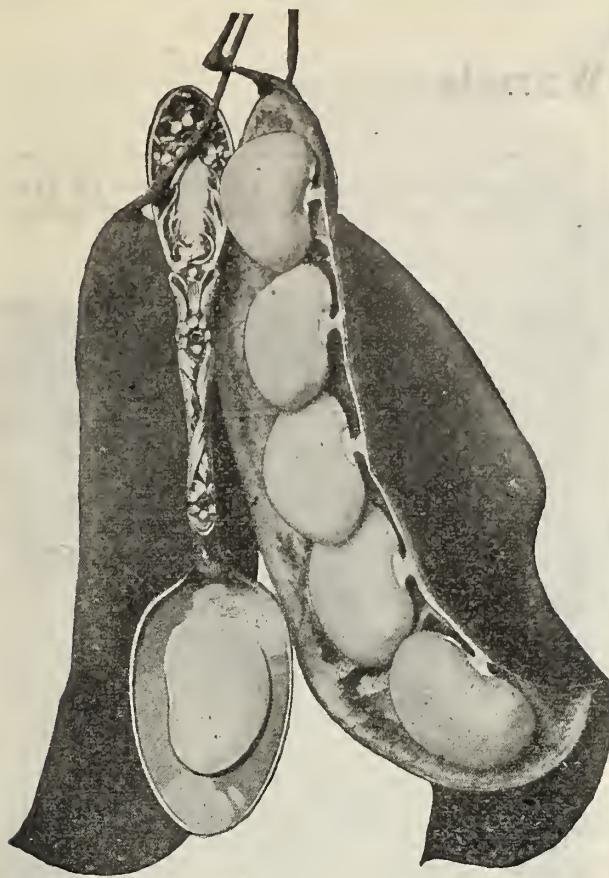
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Beans.

Field Beans

Choice Navy.—Our Navy beans are absolutely clean, as we buy none but hand-picked seed. Small, white oval beans with green pod. Very desirable for baking. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Beans—Pole or Running

Kentucky Wonder.—Is the most popular and most prolific, considering size of pods and number of pods per plant. Pods 7 to 9 inches long and exceptionally stringless when young. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



Large White Pole Lima.

Lazy Wife.—Very prolific, bearing great clusters of medium-sized pods that are perfectly stringless while young. The dry bean is about twice the size of the Navy, this making it an elegant variety for winter use. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Large White Pole Lima.—Particular care must be taken in planting these seeds "eye down." Half the failures in not getting a good stand of young plants are due to the disregard of this important point. This variety is a very heavy yielder with pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. No garden is complete without a few Lima beans. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

New Wonder Bush Lima.—Bush growing about 20 inches high, bearing from 50 to 150 pods. Pods closer to the ground than most varieties of bean. Very heavy yielder. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

GARDEN BEETS--SELECTED STOCK

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in the spring, in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, allowing 18 inches to 2 feet between the rows. After covering walk over the rows to firmly press the soil in contact with the seeds. Three ounces will provide all the beets required by the average family.

Eclipse.—This is one of the oldest, but also one of the most dependable sorts; top shaped, red and white grained. Very early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Crimson Globe.—Medium-sized dark red smooth roots, nearly globe shaped. Fine grained flesh, free from woodiness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

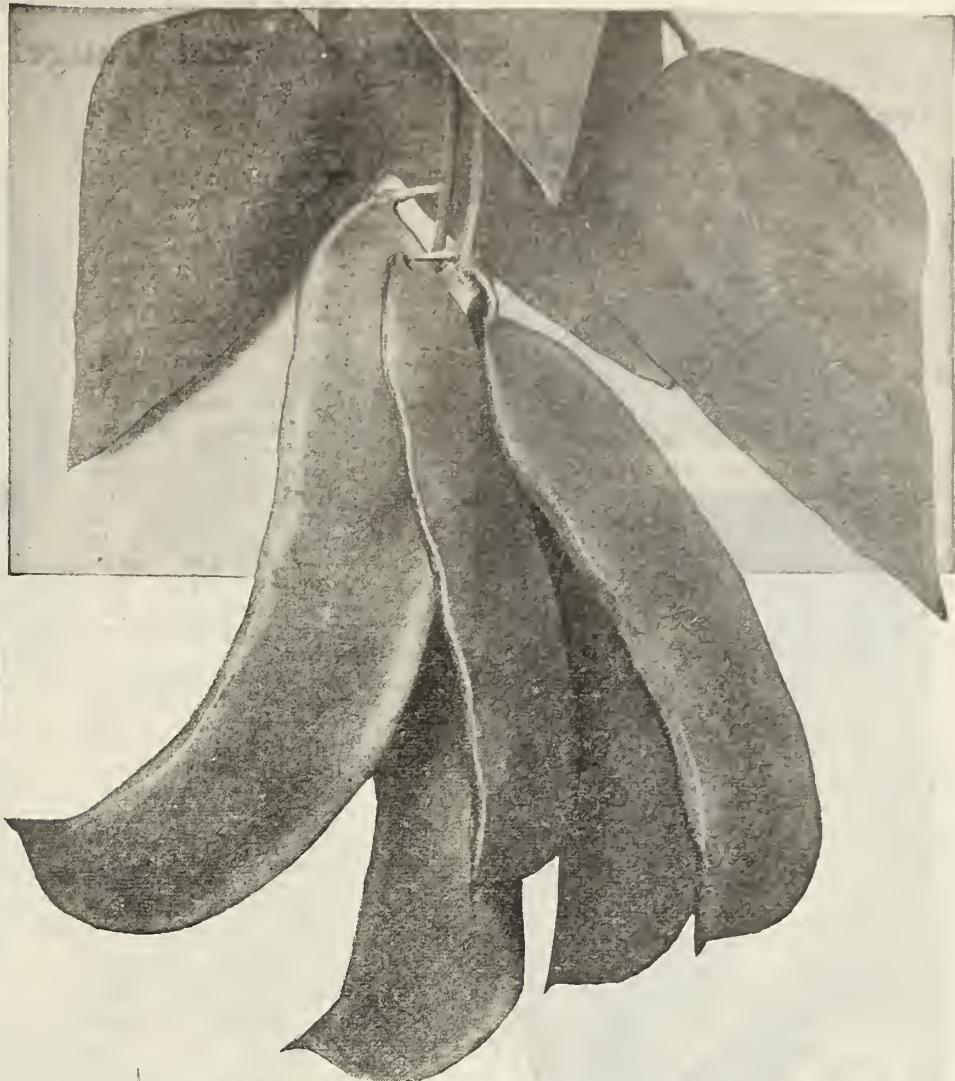
Crosby's Egyptian.—We personally recommend this variety of beet. It is considered the greatest market variety in the country. The tops are small, roots very uniform in size, turnip shaped and deep red color. They are ready for market 'n about 40 days. Do not fail to include a few of these beets in your order. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip.—This variety is one of the leading varieties for canning. The roots are dark red globe shaped, very tender and sweet. For winter storage it is advisable to let the roots grow somewhat larger than 2 inches. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Grows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing very broad stalks similar to rhubarb. These are used for greens the same as spinach and will yield a continuous crop from June to winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Try our Crimson Giant Radish. See description on page 15.

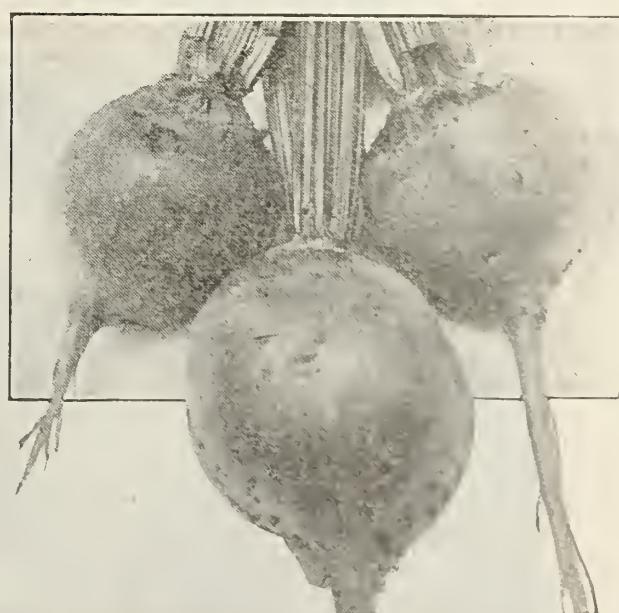


Burpee's Bush Lima.

Dwarf or Bush Lima Varieties

Burpee's Bush Lima.—This is the standard and most widely grown variety in cultivation today, bearing large quantities of pods with four beans each, in 85 days from the date seed was sown. The bush grows about 2 feet high, thus occupying less space and requiring less labor and attention than the Pole varieties. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

GARDEN BEETS--SELECTED STOCK



Crimson Globe Beets.

BEETS—Continued.

Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels

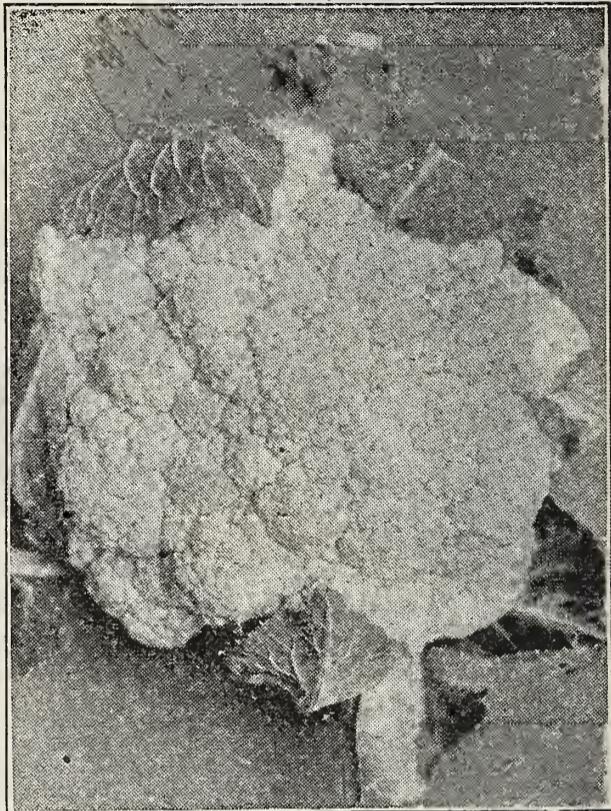


Mammoth Long Red.—This variety is a very heavy yielder, often producing over 20 tons per acre. Flesh is white tinged with rose. It is a great favorite with the dairymen, as it is a great milk producer. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Golden Tankard.—Half long roots deep orange color zoned with white. Yields a large crop and is very easily harvested. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Klein Wanzleben.—This sugar beet is the most popular beet at the present time. It yields an average of 16 tons to the acre with about 13% sugar, the sugar beet pulp and alfalfa make the very best feed for cattle. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

We want all of our customers to try our Crimson Giant Radishes. See page 15.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.

Cauliflower

Seeds resemble the cabbage and are sown ...

Drought Resisting.—This variety produces white compact heads with very heavy leaves which protect the heads from the hot sun. It will continue to yield where other varieties fail. Pkg., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c, postpaid.

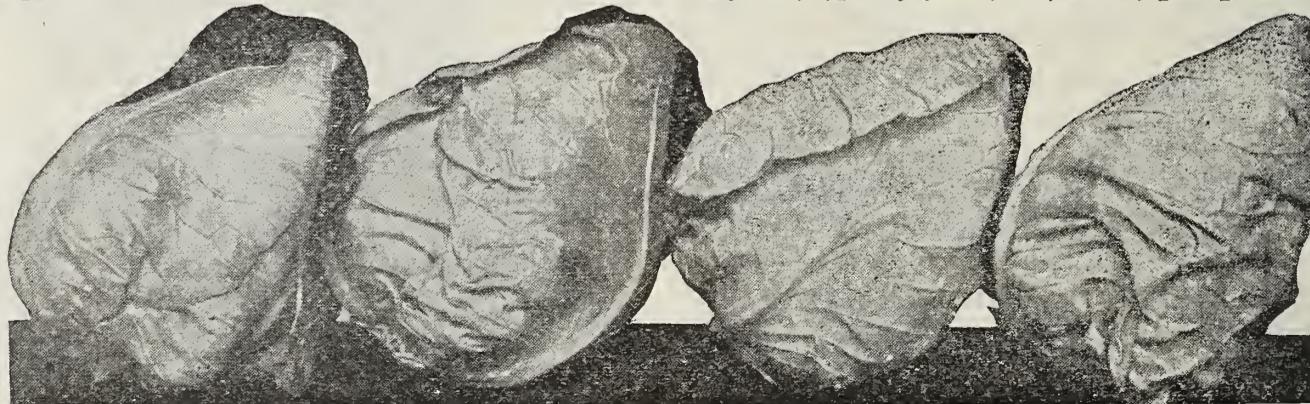
Early Snowball.—Undoubtedly the king of all Cauliflowers. The snow white heads measure from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In quality this variety is unsurpassed, being crisp, tender and sweet. Can also be used as a late winter crop. Pkg., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c, postpaid.

CABBAGE

CULTURE.—Sown indoors or in the garden they should be sown rather thinly and be covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For extra early crops seeds are sown under glass, in either hotbed or cold frame, in rows 4 inches apart. Plenty of ventilation is needed at all times to prevent plants from becoming spindly. Cabbages must be transplanted in order to do well.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Forms head 5 inches in diameter by 8 inches long within 100 days from date seed is sown. Heads compact and solid with small leaves. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt.—Large conical shaped heads very hard which makes it almost impossible for worms to bother. This is one of the most reliable varieties to plant for winter use. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

CABBAGE—Continued.



Copenhagen Market.

Celery or Chinese Cabbage

Pe Tsai.—A most delicious variety of cabbage used widely as a salad vegetable. The heads are very tender resembling white Lettuce. The leaves blanch such a creamy white that it makes a very palatable dish cooked like asparagus. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.**

Cress

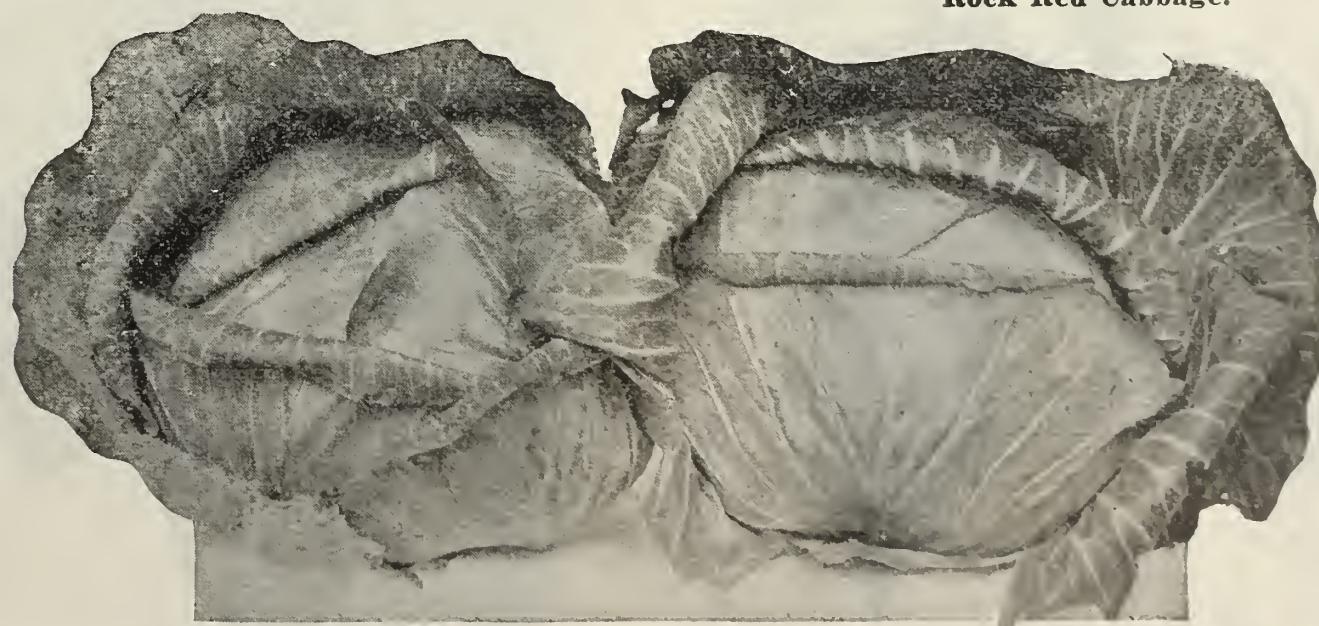
Culture.—Sow very thinly in rows, a foot apart, cover lightly and use as fast as it becomes 6 inches tall. Seeds are best started in pots, early in April and seedlings transplanted in May.

True Water Cress.—Forms very fleshy stems and leaves but requires very moist soil to do well. If grown on the banks of a stream of water it will thrive year after year. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

Curled or Pepper Grass.—This is one of the most appetizing of all Spring salads and it really grows as fast as grass, making a very rapid growth in any garden soil. It grows so rapidly that the home gardener seldom has a chance to use it all before it goes to seed. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

Chives

Hardy perennial plants belonging to the Onion family. The tops are used to impart the mild onion flavor in soups, sausage, salads, etc. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.**



Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Early Summer.—Heads are large round and very compact. A few days later than the Jersey Wakefield. Heads often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.**

Danish Ball Head.—One of the very best of winter cabbages. This variety shows a distinct preference for heavy clay soil and does not do as well on thin land. Heads are medium size, solid and deep. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.80; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.**

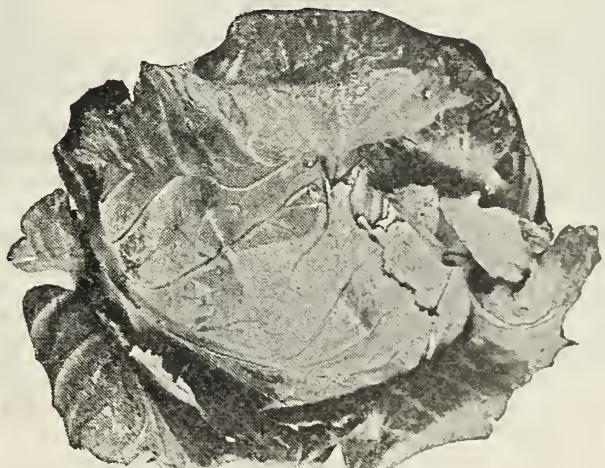
Surehead.—This variety is especially desirable because of its certainty to head even tho conditions are not favorable. Makes a very solid large head ripening late. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.**

All Seasons.—Heads very large, almost round, very hard and solid and flat on top. This variety will remain longer in the field without bursting than any other cabbage. True to its name, "All Seasons," it is just as good for winter as for summer use. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.**

Copenhagen Market.—We consider this the very best cabbage on the market. It has large round heads and is very short stemmed, the heads almost resting on the ground. It will mature fully as early as the Wakefield but yields far more to the acre. If you once try this cabbage you will never have another garden without it. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 80c; 1/4 lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.**

Late Flat Dutch.—Perhaps the most widely known of all cabbages because it thrives most anywhere. The head is large broad and flat and is an excellent keeper. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.**

Rock Red.—The leading characteristic of this type is the deep, purplish red color of its foliage. This color extends thru the entire head although the ribs and heart when cut, are white with a reddish tinge. It makes a very delicious slaw being both attractive in appearance and delicious in flavor. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.80; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.**



Rock Red Cabbage.

CELERY

All sorts of celery prefer a rich, deep soil. Sow very thinly in furrows about 3 inches apart, cover lightly and press soil in firm contact with the seeds with the flat side of a board. Cover surface of bed with muslin or paper and water until the soil has become thoroughly saturated. Celery seed is very slow to germinate and should be kept in a steady temperature, like an ordinary living room. As soon as seedlings appear, they must be kept cooler to prevent a spindly growth.

White Plume.—This is easily the quickest maturing sort in cultivation, becoming ready for use in August from seed sown in March. Very popular on account of its ease of culture. Self blanching. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60, postpaid.**

Golden Self-Blanching.—This is a French celery of selected stock which accounts for its being so much higher in price than other varieties. It is far superior in quality to the White Plume and keeps well until Christmas. It really is not self blanching. The name, "Self Blanching," rather refers to the ease with which that work is accomplished. The most nearly stringless of all varieties. **Pkg., 15c; oz., \$1.15, postpaid.**

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery.—A form of Celery cultivated for its fleshy roots which, prepared as a salad or served hot with cream sauce, form dishes of rare flavor. These roots are excellent for winter use for flavoring soups, etc. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.10, postpaid.**

Chervil

Used for flavoring soups, salads and for garnishing. Grows to a height of 18 inches and is very hardy. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c, postpaid.**

Collards

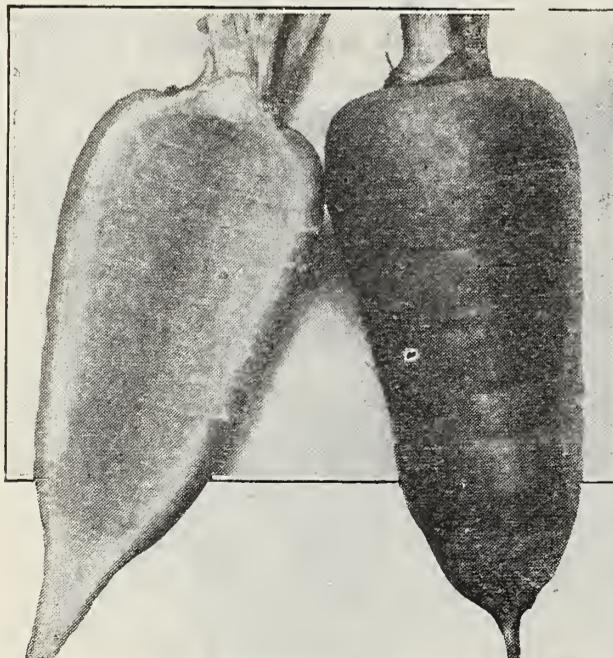
A form of vegetable resembling the cabbage. It has loose clusters of leaves which are used for greens. Cultivate the same as Cabbage. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

Georgia.—The most widely known variety. Leaves tinged with a purplish red. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c, postpaid.**

Carrots

Any soil will grow good carrots. Seeds should be sown as early as the soil can be dug and raked, in rows 18 inches apart. Cover them lightly about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light soil and less in heavy clay. It generally takes from 10 to 14 days for seedlings to appear. Frequent and thorough hoeing is essential to growing good carrots. One ounce will sow about 200-foot row.

Danvers, Half Long.—Does well in any kind of soil and is a strong grower under all climatic conditions and always of good color and flavor. Seeds should be sown from early spring up to the middle of June, as the roots require 120 days to reach full size. Well developed roots average 6 to 8 inches long by two to two and a half in diameter, tapering to a blunt point. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

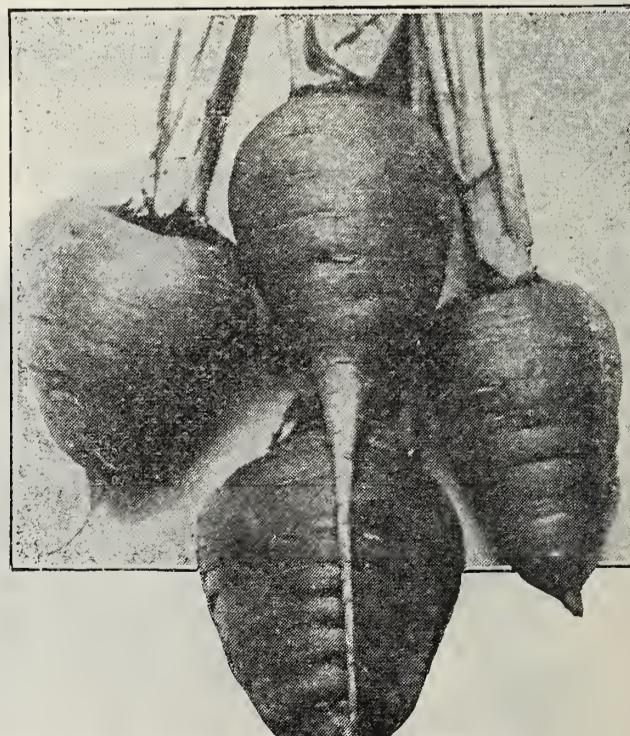


Danvers Half Long Carrots.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Improved Long Orange.—Is the longest and latest kind, valued for its remarkable keeping qualities. Requires from May to September to reach full size. Properly stored, it will remain in fine table condition from the time it is put in the cellar until the new crop of extra early sorts is ready to be pulled in the garden. Roots long, rich orange color and uniform in length. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**



Oxheart Carrots.

CARROTS—Continued.

Oxheart or Guerande.—The shortest and sweetest carrot on the market about 5 inches long, often attaining a weight of 2 pounds. This variety has yielded as high as 1,200 bushels to the acre. Particularly desirable for hard soil being very easily pulled. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

Chantenay.—A very popular early sort with home gardeners throughout the country. Within 90 to 100 days it produces 3½ to 4 inch roots, 1½

inches in diameter at the top. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Mastodon.—This variety yields more to the acre than any other sort. Very white, solid flesh, extremely sweet. This variety is sure to more than please any one who plants it. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

SWEET CORN

Nothing is gained by planting seeds before both ground and weather have become thoroughly warm. Sweet corn seeds are soft and will quickly rot in cold soil. One pint of seed will plant 75-foot row. Never plant one long row of a kind, but plant corn in blocks of several rows side by side. It is best to manure poor soil in hills, 2½ to 3 feet apart, and to plant 5 or 6 seeds to each hill, reducing the plants to the 3 strongest. In fairly fertile soil the best method is to sow the corn in rows about 3 inches deep with 2 or 3 feet between the rows.

At the following prices on corn—Packets and quarter pounds and pounds are sent prepaid; all larger quantities are shipped at purchaser's expense. If wanted by parcel post, add postage.

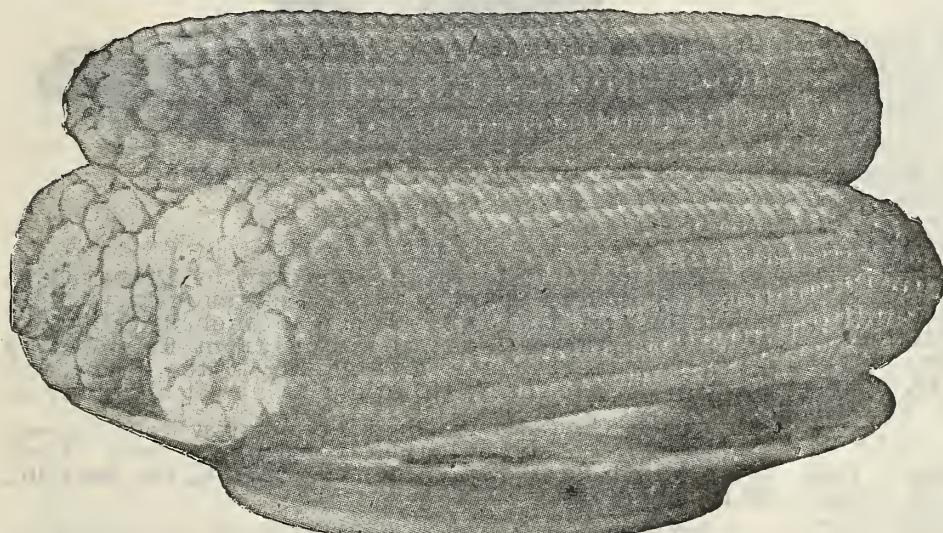
Extra Early Varieties

Extra Early Varieties.—By ordering early you have the pick of your stock.

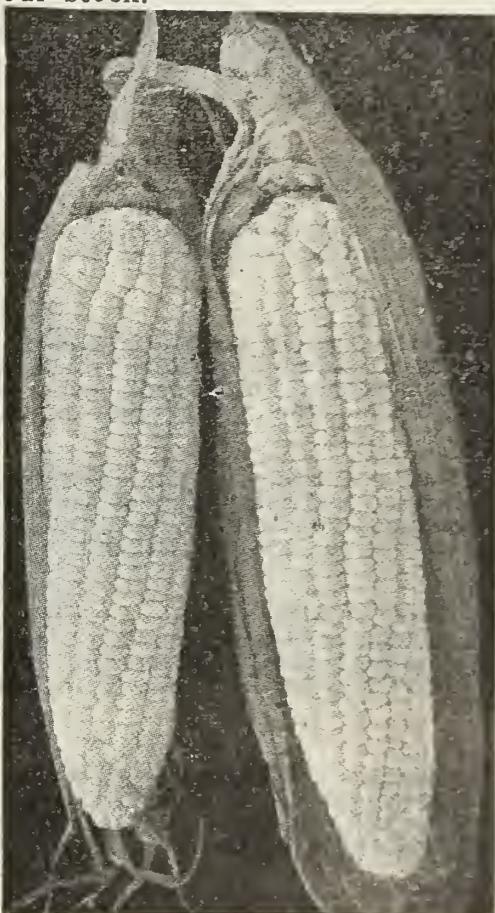
Golden Bantam.—After 15 years of most exhausting tests under widely varying conditions of soil and climate, the nation's critics acclaim "Golden Bantam" as the standard earliest yellow sort of quality by which other kinds should be judged. Ears are just the right size for table use and kernels are deep and very sweet. These are protected by a very heavy husk, thus warding off insects. **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

Early Minnesota.—An early white variety, very productive, bearing ears 7 to 9 rows of large white kernels. Especially desirable for canning. **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

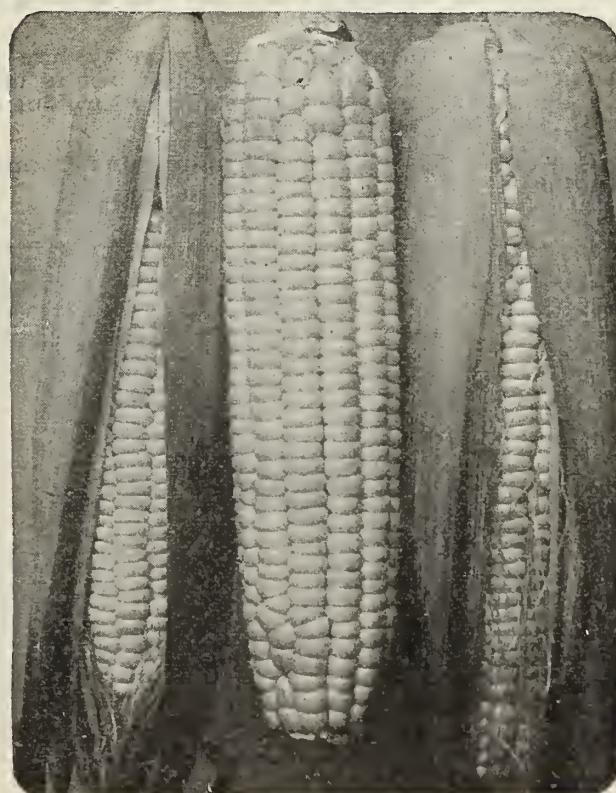
Peep O' Day.—A very early white variety. Ears very small, very seldom over 5 inches long. **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**



Golden Bantam.



Early Minnesota.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Second Early Varieties

Black Mexican.—A very queer variety of sweet corn but more sugary than any other kind of sweet corn on the market. At first the ears are white, afterward becoming a purplish blue but still retaining its sweetness. Why not try one package anyway? **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.**

Loebs Portland.—This is not as early as some other varieties but it will more than repay you to wait for it. Recommended highly for general use. **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

Late Varieties

Stowell's Evergreen.—Ears large sized, it combines a remarkable quality if ears are picked at the right stage. The average time for ears to reach full size is 100 days. Very hardy and remains longer in condition suitable for boiling than any other variety. **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

Country Gentleman.—The oldest variety of Sweet Corn in cultivation today. Very long ears with slender kernels from whence it gets its name, "shoe peg." A very popular variety with market gardeners. **Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.**

Pop Corn

There is always a good demand for Pop Corn. It is just as easily raised as other corn and yields as much or more per acre because it can be planted more closely.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

Sweet Basil.—Annual. The leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews and sauces. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Sweet Fennel.—Perennial. Tea made from the seed is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Dill.—Annual. It is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Marjoram, Sweet.—Leaves used for seasoning. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Sage.—Perennial. Tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

White Rice.—Grains white and shaped like rice. Very productive. **Pkg., 5c; 1/4 lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.**

Saffron.—Annual. The dried flowers are used for medicinal purposes. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Caraway-Kreummel.—The seeds are used for flavoring. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Coriander.—Annual. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Thyme.—Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning; a tea is made of the leaves; a remedy for headache. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.**

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS.

CUCUMBERS

Seeds should not be sown until the soil and weather have become quite warm. Make a furrow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, running it in circular form, about 4 inches in diameter, around top of hill and scatter about a dozen seeds in it. Cover and press soil down firmly with your hands. The richer the soil, the more may grow.

Improved Long Green.—Medium early, spineless sort, uniform in size, extremely hardy. It retains its dark green color until it is ripe. Under favorable conditions it will produce fruits 10 inches long. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30, postpaid.**

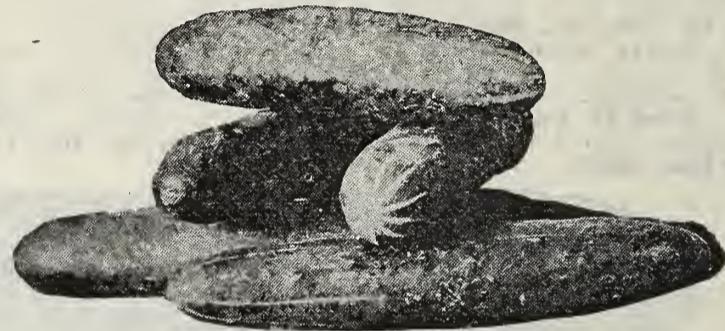
Early Frame or Short Green.—A very prolific variety producing uniform sized, straight fruits of bright green. Considered very good for pickles. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30, postpaid.**

Davis' Perfect.—An elegant variety for slicing. Perfectly straight, uniform fruits, dark green. An exceptionally good flavored cucumber. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Early White Spine.—A universal favorite with the truck gardeners on account of its earliness. Very crisp, excellent flavor. Medium size, dark green. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**

Chicago Pickling.—Grown extensively for pickles alone. Fruits, small, pointed at both ends, covered with spines. Those who relish crisp, tender pickles will be more than pleased with this variety. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 1c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.20, postpaid.**

Early Green Cluster.—Very prolific, producing its fruits in clusters near the roots of the vine. Short green, especially recommended for pickling. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30, postpaid.**



Improved Long Green Cucumber.

Endive

Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared in rows 18 inches apart covered just enough to hold them in the furrows. When 4 inches tall they should be thinned out to stand from 6 inches to 12 inches apart. Is of a decidedly bitter flavor and used in connection with milder salads it adds flavor.

Green Curled.—Is the kind most widely known and grown. Large leaves very finely cut. Very crisp and tender. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10, postpaid.**

White Curled.—The most attractive variety as it requires no extra blanching. Leaves very pale green ribbed with yellow. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10, postpaid.**

Broad Leaved Batavian.—This variety has the large broad leaves. It can be blanched but is more generally used for greens as spinach. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10, postpaid.**

Stop! Look! Listen! Read about our Crimson Giant Radish.

Kohl Rabi

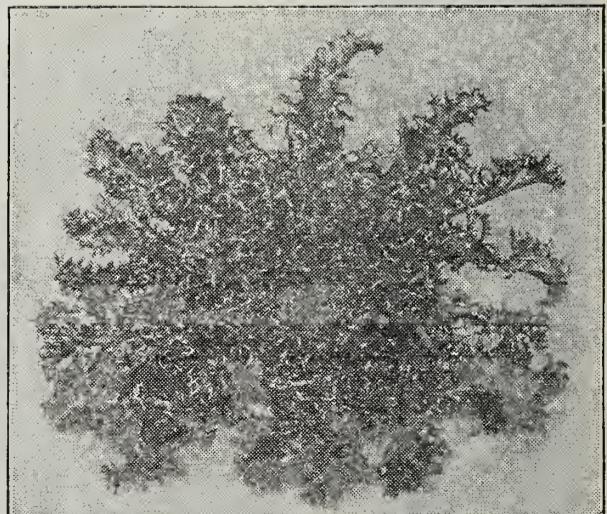
For a very early crop, seeds may be sown in a seed flat indoors, about the middle of March. When the seedlings make the second pair of leaves thin them out to stand an inch apart in the row, about 2 feet between the rows, cultivate like cabbage.

Early White Vienna.—Very delicate sort, ready for use in 60 days. Very delicious boiled and served with cream dressing like turnips or cooked and sliced cold as a salad. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25; 1/4 lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.10, postpaid.**

Kale, or Borecole

Member of the cabbage family varying in character of plant in that the individual leaves are carried on stems that grow away from the main stalk instead of leaning toward same, as in the case of cabbage. Sow seeds early in the same manner as radishes are sown.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Dwarf habit of growth. Plants spreading 2 feet or more and growing about 18 to 20 inches high. Ready in 75 to 90 days. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.10, postpaid.**

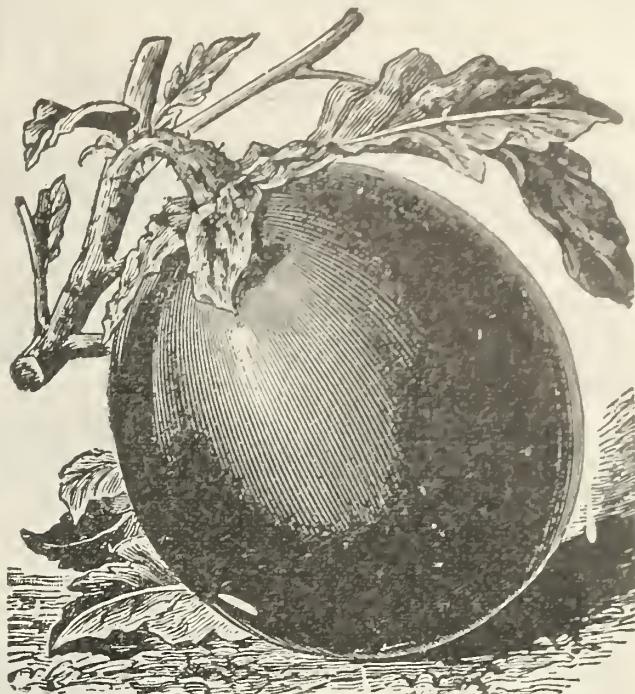


Dwarf Green Curled Kale.

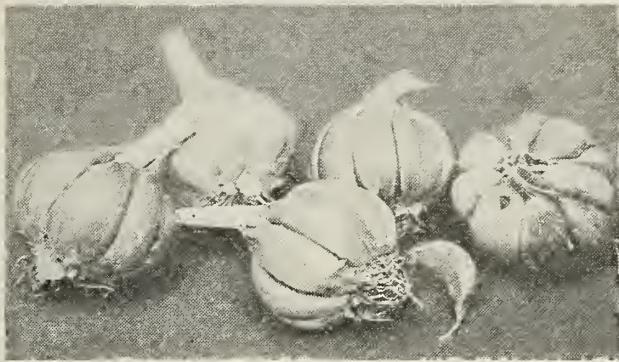
Egg Plant

Sow seeds in rich soil middle of February, in hotbed and keep in an even temperature about 65 degrees. Unless you comply with these suggestions, growing Egg Plants from seed will prove a disappointing experiment. Sow seeds thinly in furrows 4 inches apart, covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep with light, sandy loam and soil should be kept thoroughly moist. When seedlings form the second pair of leaves they should be transplanted putting them 4 inches apart each way. Repeat transplanting several times before plants are set into the garden. Do not be in a hurry to set the plants out because the cool nights do not agree with this plant. Hoeing is very essential.

New York Purple Spineless.—Requires from 150 to 160 days to reach full size. Grows to be 8 inches long by 6 inches in diameter, having a beautiful blackish purple skin. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



New York Purple Spineless Egg Plant.



Garlic.

Garlic

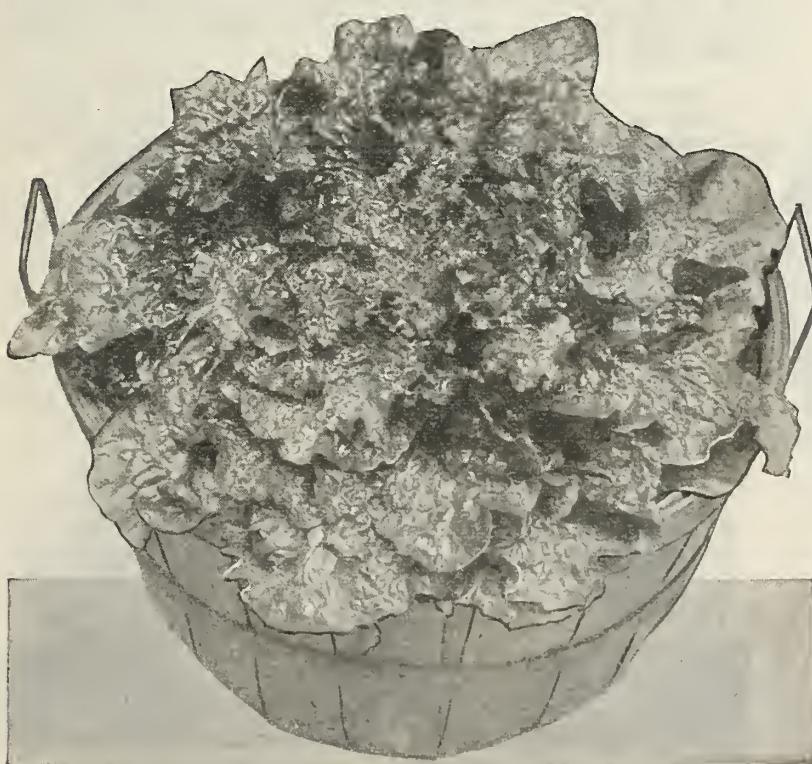
Sets, resembling onion sets, should be planted early in Spring, same as onions, covered about 2 inches deep. The bulbs should not be removed until the leaves turn yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Leek

American Flag.—Closely related to Onions from which they differ in being of milder flavor and in not forming bulbs. Instead, the plants have flat leaves which form long fleshy stalks. Very hardy and may be left in the ground all winter. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1b., \$2.60, postpaid.

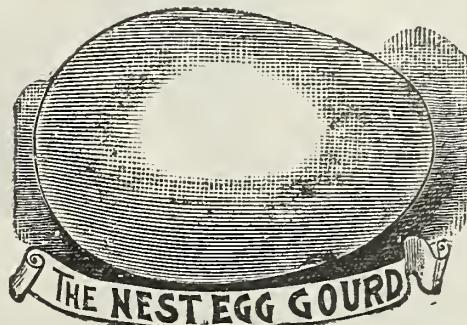
LETTUCE

Any soil will grow Lettuce, although a well-enriched soil will most quickly produce the choicest heads. Sow seed early in rows 2 feet apart, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Sorts that do nicely during the cool spring months will not form heads during the summer. In order to have the best success you should keep continually thinning it out, never allowing plants to crowd one another.



Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.

Gourds



Dipper Gourd.—Shape resembling a dipper. Very useful for many household needs. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1b., \$3.10, postpaid.

Japanese Nest-Egg.—Used widely as a vine for shading porches, etc. Producing little white eggs very useful for nest eggs as they are unbreakable. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1b., \$3.10, postpaid.

Curled or Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson.—Forms handsome plants, a foot in diameter within 50 days after seeds are sown. In a rich moist and warm soil which favors rapid development it is far superior to any other variety. An excellent variety on account of its remarkable ability to withstand the heat. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40, postpaid.

Tilton's White Star.—A more curly variety. Very tender crimped crispy leaves. We recommend this variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40, postpaid.

Prize Head.—The most popular lettuce in the world today. Untrue to its name as it does not form a head. Large loose green leaves with outer tips a reddish brown color. You will not be disappointed in this variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.30, postpaid.

Grand Rapids.—A more curly variety than the Black Seeded Simpson. Especially desirable for truck gardeners as it does not wilt as easily as most varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40, postpaid.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Crisp—Head Varieties

Big Boston.—A very hardy large heading variety with very broad smooth leaves. An excellent variety for shipping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

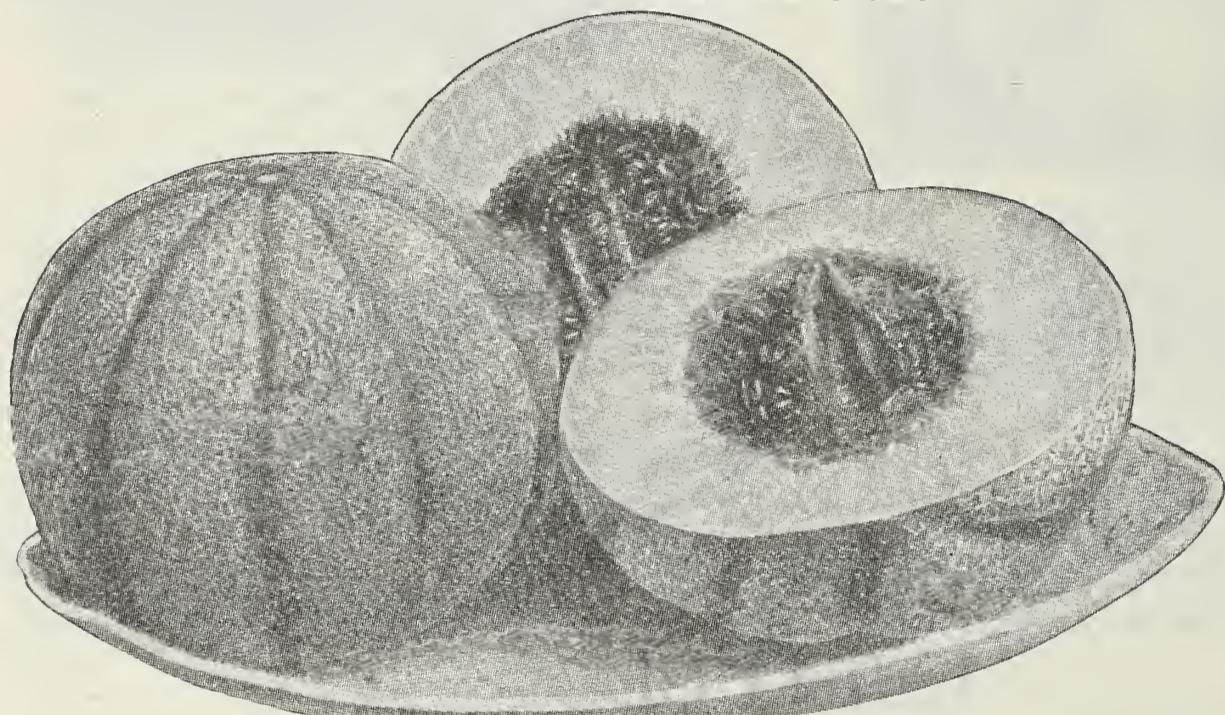
Improved Hanson.—A very distinct silvery shade of light green. Considered one of the best varieties on the market because it keeps so long after it has matured. Very crispy with a delicious flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

Iceberg.—Perfests slim, conical-shaped heads of yellowish green, with the center leaves tinged red and curled along the edges. Is ready in 60 days and remains fit for two weeks. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

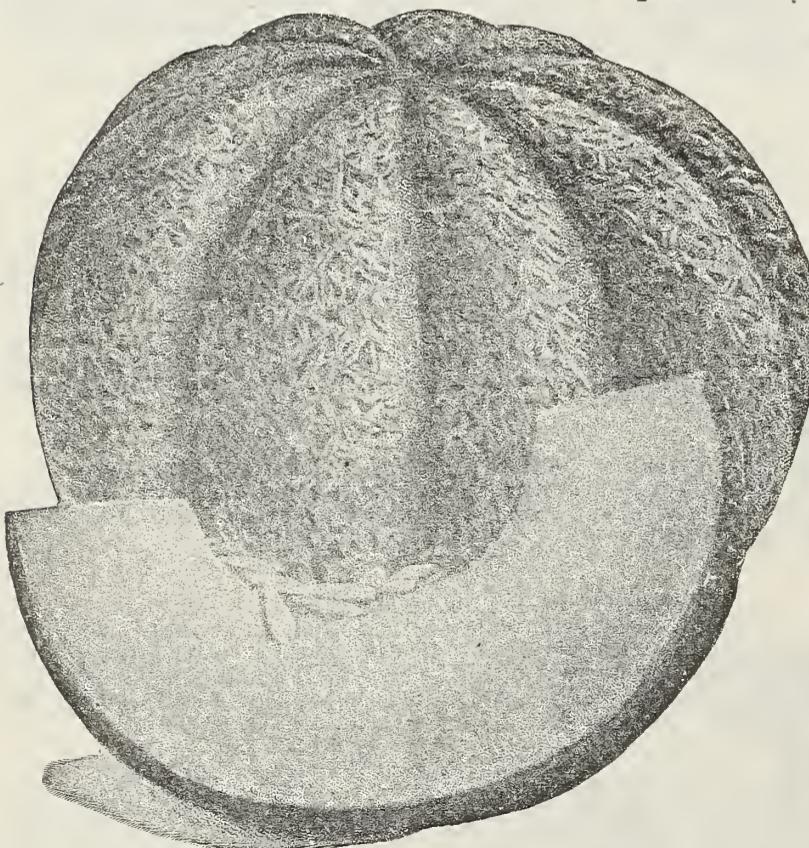


Big Boston Head Lettuce.

Muskmelons



Loebs Yellow Meated Japan.



Rocky Ford.

In their essential requirements as to the soil, season of planting, method of planting, and cultivation, these differ very little from cucumbers and the general directions for same should be followed with the Muskmelon as well. Most people have difficulty in telling when a melon is ripe. With the smooth skinned varieties this problem is easily solved by the turn of the color. In order to make sure, notice the stem that joins the melon to the vine. When this begins to crack around the edge next to the melon, your fruit is ripe.

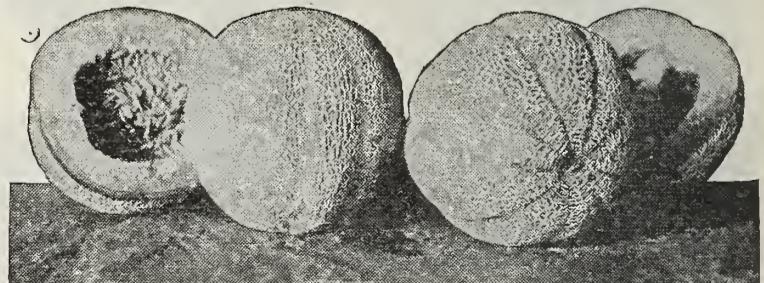
Loebs Yellow Meated Japan.—We consider this one of our very best melons.

The fruit when ripe is a beautiful salmon color, very sweet. Particularly well adapted to cool sections, in warm localities they must be picked promptly as the hot sun will quickly turn the flesh soft. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

Paul Rose or Petoskey.—A very popular melon on account of its small seed capacity. Very sweet and juicy. A light greenish yellow color when ripe. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

Rocky Ford.—Nearly round, flesh of a light greenish color. Very sweet and can be eaten close to the rind. This variety of melon sells for almost twice as much as any other melon. Rust resistant. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

Osage.—Sometimes called Miller's Cream. Medium size, oval shape and salmon colored flesh. The vines are exceedingly vigorous and productive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.



Netted Gem.

ORDER NOW

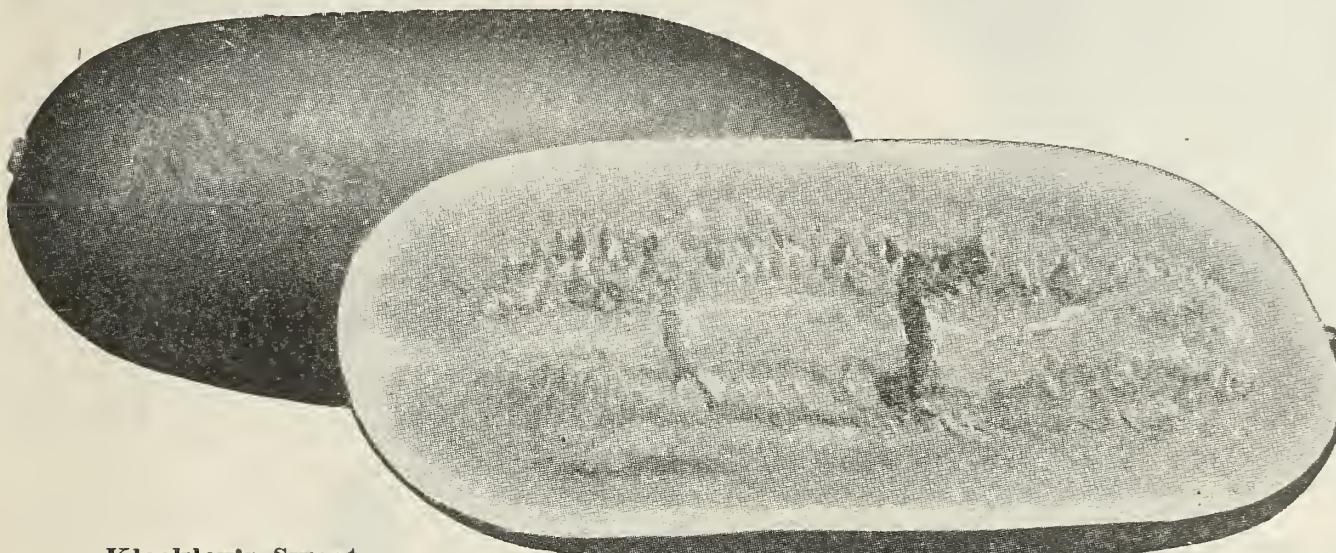
MUSKMELONS—Continued.

Netted Gem.—When fruit is ripe its color turns a light golden color. Light green flesh and very luscious flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

Garden Lemon.—Resembles very much in habit of growth, the melon peach. Fruits are round, somewhat smaller than the melon peach, has thinner flesh, and is decidedly more acid in flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

WATERMELON

Thrive anywhere where the temperature remains about 60 degrees for at least 100 days. Not particular as to soil, though a sandy loam suits them best. Hills should be placed at least 9 feet apart each way, as the vines grow so rapidly. From 6 to 10 seeds are generally placed in a hill and only 1 to 2 plants should be allowed to develop. The vines are exceedingly tender and resent being moved about, tramped upon, or bruised or injured in any way.



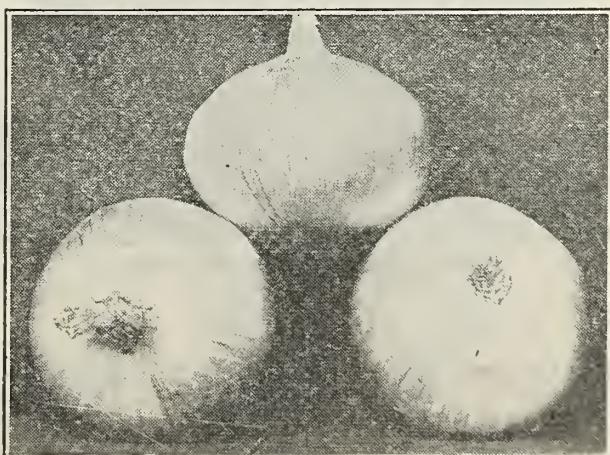
Kleckley's Sweet.

Loebs Klondyke.—Delicious, exquisitely flavored extra early melon. Bright red flesh very firm and exceptionally thin rind. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Fordhook, Early.—Bears fruit as large as the top of a barrel, even larger, under favorable conditions, and is of a truly elegant quality. It is a round, dark skinned sort, an ideal home garden sort and a good one for market. It is the earliest ripening sort, combining good quality with fair size. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder.—This variety bears longer than most varieties. Very light seeded and of good size, though not too large. Excellent for shipping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Citron.—Small, round, green fruits used for preserves only. Red seeded and white flesh very solid and firm. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.



White Bermuda Onions.

Sow seeds in the spring as early as possible. Make furrows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and place them 12 to 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly, about 3 or 4 to every inch, or on an average of 1 oz. to 250 feet of row. Seedlings will appear in from 10 to 14 days, when the first hoeing should be done. Prompt and repeated weeding is absolutely necessary. Do not hill onion rows. Be very choice in your selection of seeds or sets and do not buy cheap, inferior sorts. We carry a very select variety of onion seeds. Order early and get the kind that you want. Our orders for onion sets are not shipped until all danger of frost is over. By placing your order for sets early, you have them on our first shipment out.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

Mustard

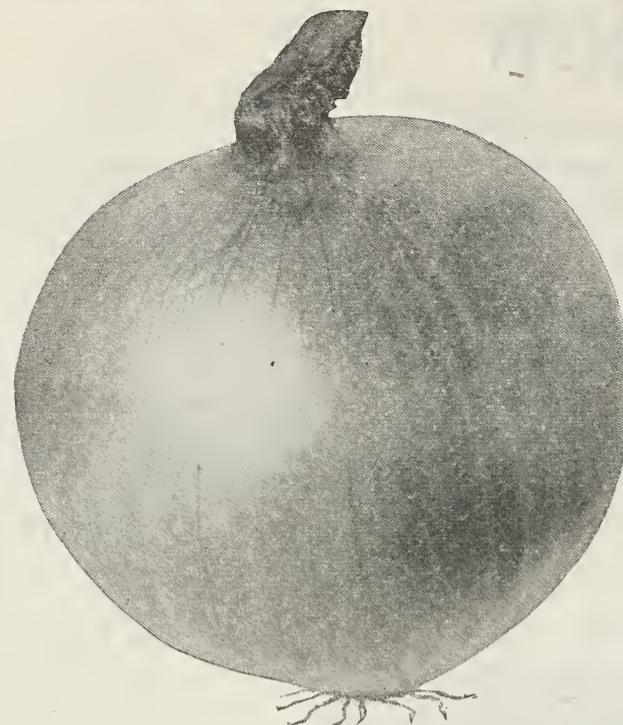
For greens the seeds are sown thinly in rows, twelve to 18 inches apart and are covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Seedlings are thinned out to stand 4 inches and later 8 inches apart. Plants must be used before flower buds appear which cause the leaves to become of strong flavor. Sow short rows repeatedly up to May.

Chinese.—Leaves extremely large and are prepared for greens the same as Spinach. Also used for flavoring salads and soups, etc. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled.—Leaves are large but crimped and frilled on the edges. This variety has a much more delicate flavor than the Chinese Curled. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

ONIONS

ONIONS



Minnesota Red Globe.

Danver's Yellow Globe.—Very heavy yielder of handsome, coppery-yellow skinned bulbs, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter within 135 days. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**

White Bermuda.—Distinctly flat, thin skinned $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch bulbs that reach us from Texas and other southern states during the late winter and very early spring. Very mild flavor and heavy yielder. Should be planted in the fall and transplanted later. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.**

Loebs Silver Skin Pickling Onions.—A pickling onion. Within 85 to 90 days it yields small $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch bulbs which are highly esteemed for putting in jars. Valued especially on account of its mild flavor. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.**

Bottom Onion Sets

Culture.—Soil requirements the same as for onion seed. Place the Onion sets 3 to 4 inches apart, according to size, 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the soil with a little hand plow early in the spring; set the onion in this furrow right side up and cover with a garden rake, and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets. Twelve to fifteen bushels of sets required for an acre.

These are the product of seed and are used for "Green Onions" or to produce larger onions, which they do much quicker than can be grown from seed. **Plant Bottom Onion Sets for table use. They produce large onions ready for market or home use from four to six weeks earlier than can be done by sowing seed.**

Market Gardeners and Truckers will find it to their advantage to get our quantity prices. We are headquarters.

	Prepaid	
	Quart	Peck
Yellow	\$0.35	\$1.50
Red .....	.35	1.50
White .....	.40	1.75

Parsley



Sow seeds as early in the Spring as the ground can be prepared, in a row, dropping them to space thinly. Cover from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, according to soil and allow 18 to 24 inches between the rows. This seed is very slow to germinate and often a month will elapse before seedlings appear. Thin out the plants, when large enough, to stand 6 inches to a foot apart.

Dark Moss Curled.—Very dense foliage of green crimped leaves used especially for a garnish. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

Three Superb Globe Onions

Minnesota Red Globe.—The Globe onions are considered the best variety in existence. This variety is the largest, but also the latest and strongest in flavor of the Globe onions. Its globe-shaped 3 inch bulbs ripen in 140 days from date seeds are sown. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**

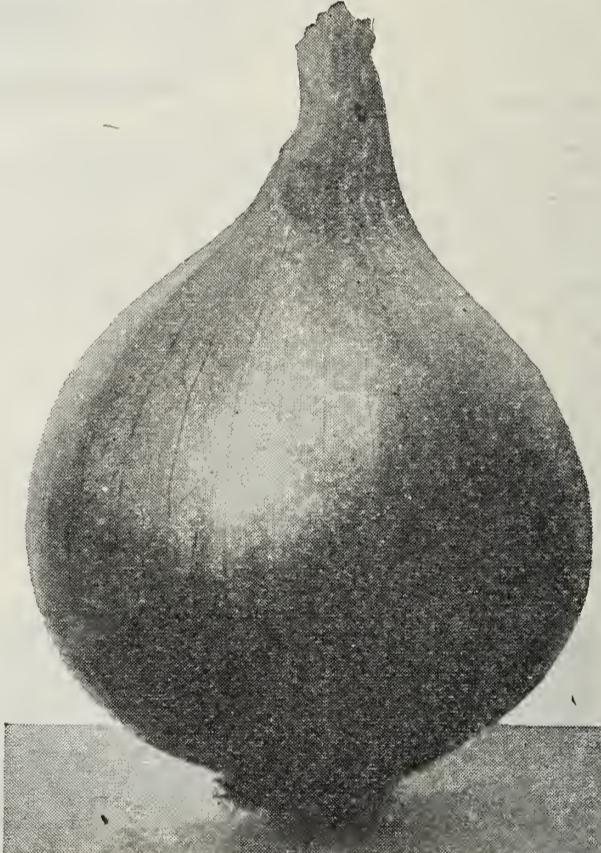
Minnesota White Globe.—This is the handsomest sort in cultivation today. With symmetrical shape and beauty it combines good size, superb quality and really remarkable keeping qualities for a winter sort. In 120 days after seeds are sown the bulbs will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter both ways. The skin is pure white, flesh is firm and mild. If carefully cured and stored they will keep well until January. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.**

Minnesota Yellow Globe.—Largest and latest of the globe onions, also the heaviest yielder. Average size, 3 inches. Average time to mature, 140 days. The standard yellow in many sections. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**

Prizetaker Onion.—A very large and very productive variety. The outside skin is a golden yellow color, flesh very firm, sweet, white and tender. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.**

Large Red Wethersfield Onion.—The standard purplish red sort. Requires 135 days to reach $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches in diameter. Flesh white with pinkish tinge, fine grained of strong flavor. An excellent keeper. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.**

Australian Brown.—While not a strictly red sort, deserves to be classed as such because of its long keeping quality. The bulbs vary from coppery yellow to reddish brown, mature in 130 days, and with careful handling have been known to keep in good condition for a year. Average size 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**



Minnesota Yellow Globe.

Parsnips

Easily grown in all sections and all soils. Seeds should not be sown until the ground is warm, generally about the middle of May. Cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and allow 18 to 24 inches between the rows. It requires about 130 days for roots to reach full size.

Improved Hollow Crown.—Long, smooth roots, with deep hollow crown. Very tender and a very heavy yielder. Considered the best Parsnip for either market or private use. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

Improved Guernsey.—Roots not as long as the Hollow Crown variety but greater in diameter. Very easily gathered and a very heavy yielder. Very fine grained flesh, exceptionally sweet and tender. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

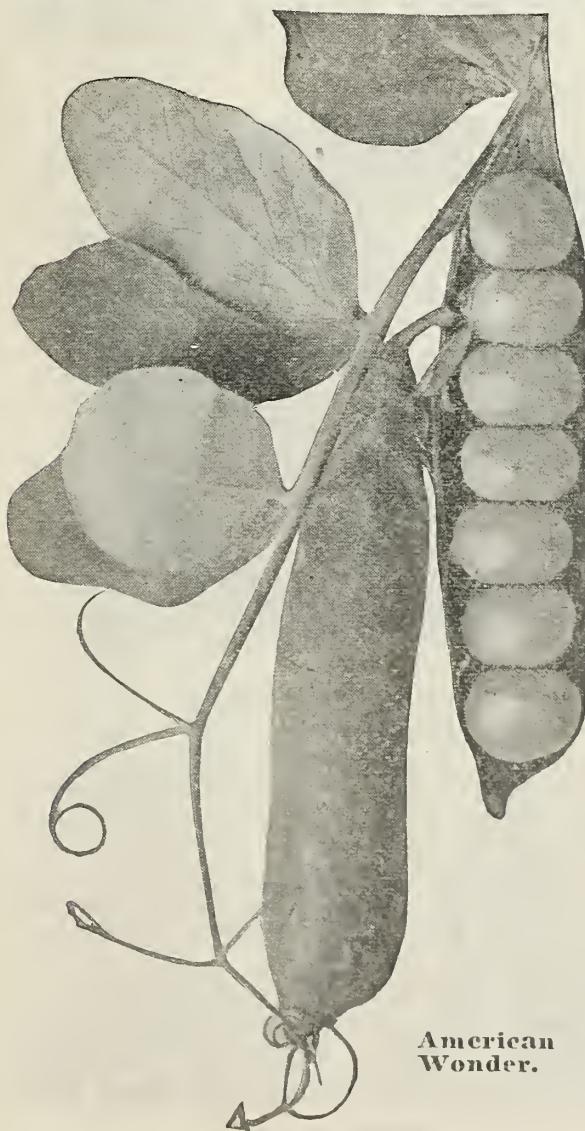


Long Cayenne Peppers.

Golden Dawn.—A large variety, very mild and similar to the other peppers with the exception of color. When they are ripe they are a bright golden yellow color. Pkg., 15c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

Peas--Hard Northern Grown Stock

At the following prices on Peas—packets and quarter pounds and pounds are sent postpaid; all larger quantities are shipped at purchaser's expense.



American Wonder.

numerous varieties. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Peppers

These are distinctly warmth loving plants and every effort should be made to keep them in a constantly growing condition. Seeds are sown late in February in greenhouses. Pepper seed seldom germinates strongly and evenly excepting under ideal conditions of soil and heat and these are difficult to maintain. It is, therefore, wise to sow seeds rather thickly and transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to be handled.

Long Cayenne.—The variety generally used in the making of Chili Sauce. Very spicy and hot. Long slim pointed pods of a bright red when ripe. Pkg., 15c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Chinese Giant.

Largest and latest of the mangoes. Exceptionally fine for salads and stuffing owing to its sweet flavored green pods. When thoroughly ripe they turn a bright scarlet color. Pkg., 15c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

Ruby King.

Another very mild variety growing to the enormous size of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long and from 3 to 4 inches thick. The most popular variety with market gardeners on account of its attractive appearance. Pkg., 15c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.



Ruby King Pepper.

Peas are divided into smooth seeded and wrinkled seeded kinds. The smooth seeded peas are by far the hardiest and may be sown as soon as the ground can be dug. The wrinkled kinds are very much more tender, and cold, wet soil causes them to rot. Sow peas in rows, 2 or 3 peas to one inch or using one pint of seed to every 30 feet of row. Pea roots need air and weeds should not be allowed to handicap the development of the young plants.

American Wonder.—An extra early wrinkled variety producing bushes from 8 to 10 inches high with good sized pods of 5 or 8, large, sweet and tender peas. Especially desirable for private gardeners, as they require no support. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Champion of England.—One of the taller varieties attaining the height of 4 or 5 feet. Vines are very vigorous and productive and very delicious flavored peas. The standard main crop or late pea for summer use. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Gradus or Prosperity.—The earliest wrinkled variety maturing only a few days later than the smooth sorts. Vines 3 feet high with small well-filled pods. Of all tall main crop peas the Gradus is the most desirable for the home garden. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

White Marrowfat.—Vine 4 feet high. Very popular on account of the great quantity of peas which it bears. Excellent for canning. Peas light yellow color and smooth. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Nott's Excelsior.—Resembling the American Wonder, growing slightly higher. A very dependable variety as it is especially easy to grow. Vines vigorous and hardy. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Carter's Daisy.—The leading tall mid-season pea. A dwarf variety requiring no support, producing peas twice as large as the American Wonder. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Little Marvel.—Is all the name implies. Within 60 days from sowing seeds the sturdy 18 to 24 inch vines will bear on an average of 8 pods, produced in pairs. They are 3 inches long and are tightly filled with 7 large peas of superb flavor, yielding about 8 quarts of pods per 15 feet of row. Without any contradiction the best pea on the market at the present time. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Dwarf Gray Sugar.—An edible pod variety used in the same manner as string beans. Excellent for pickling. Smooth round peas of a purplish brown mottled color. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Little Gem.—A dwarf wrinkled variety similar to the Little Marvel. Our pea seeds are very carefully selected and by placing your order early you have the choice of our

PEAS—Continued.

Everbearing.—True to its name this variety continues to bear longer than most varieties and is undoubtedly the best pea for late summer use. Peas are exceedingly large and very tender. Vines average 3 feet in height. We are sure that you will be pleased with this variety. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Horsford's Market Garden.—Vines grow about 2 feet high. Very prolific and fine flavored peas. Their quality is unsurpassed. Medium-sized pods maturing in 60 days. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



Pumpkin

Sow seeds in June, as they are very susceptible to cold. Sow in hills, allowing only 2 to grow in each hill. Seedlings appear within a week. Given rich soil they develop very rapidly. They have no insect enemies of any consequence and require but one thing to do well, namely, plenty of moisture. In the cornfield a few seeds are placed in every third or fourth hill of every third, or fourth row, covering them about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Japanese Pie.—Is a very good sort that keeps splendidly although it is one of the first to ripen. Flesh of deep yellow color and of excellent quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

Connecticut Field.—One of the hardiest of all the Pumpkins and a very heavy yielder. Unexcelled for stock feeding. Large yellow color with very heavy shell. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Kentucky Field.—A large flattened variety, very popular on account of its remarkable keeping qualities. Good for either stock feeding or eating. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.—The best of all Pumpkins for eating purpose. Very fine fleshed and excellent flavored. Fruit deep orange 8 to 10 in. in diameter. Flesh very sweet and mellow. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes.

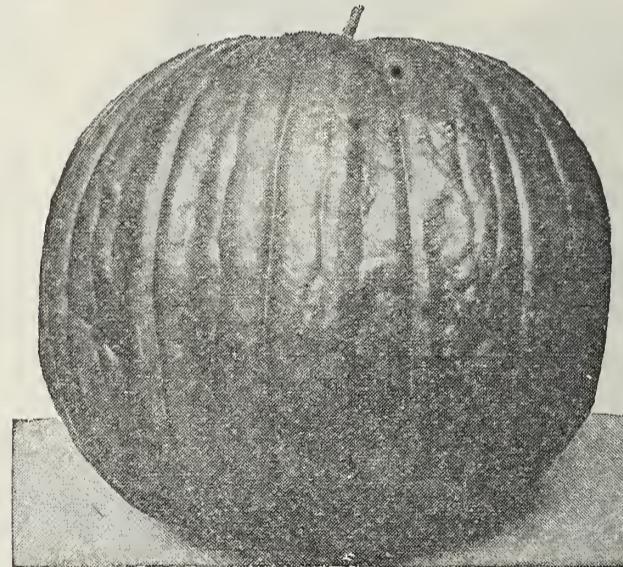


Everbearing Peas.

Peanuts

Seed can be planted shelled or unshelled. Many growers of the Spanish Peanut soak the unshelled seeds in water just before planting. This hastens the germination. Shelled seed should not be soaked before planting. Do not plant peanuts until the soil is good and warm. Plant in rows from 28 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1 inch deep. The old idea that the blossoms must be covered is erroneous, although many growers allow considerable soil to be thrown over the vines during cultivation.

Small Early Spanish.—Small podded, strong growers, stems upright, foliage abundant, pods cluster about the base of the plant, two seeds in a pod, entirely filling the pod. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c, postpaid.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin.

Radish

Seed can be sown as soon as the soil can be dug, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, scattering them so thinly that no more than 2 seeds drop to every inch. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Weed the rows carefully and hoe them thoroughly. They must be thinned out enough so that the roots do not crowd one another. Must be grown quickly and not be allowed to become overgrown as they become too strong.

Early Round Radishes

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A small round radish with white tip. Very mild, crisp, tender and juicy. Extremely early and very prolific. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

RADISHES—Continued.

Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra.—This is of imported French stock and an exceptionally fine sort. Round, globular bright red with pure white flesh, very crisp and delicious. These radishes can be planted very closely owing to their small tops. One of the most attractive varieties on the market. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.**

Rosy Gem.—The finest flavored, the coolest, crispest, scarlet radish in the world. Round red with white tip. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1, postpaid.**

Yellow Ball.—A small round radish, golden colored skin with pure white, crisp flesh. This radish is very popular because it stands so much heat. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**

Crimson Giant.—You have no doubt noticed the little runners we have elsewhere in this catalog, calling your attention to this particular radish. We are very anxious that all our customers try this excellent variety. They are bright red in color, almost globular in shape and, grow to a very good size and never get pithy like most varieties. Contrary to all other varieties, when they are allowed to become overgrown they do not, even then, get pithy, although they have

a stronger flavor. There was such a great demand for this radish the latter part of the past season that we have just doubled our contract order for "Crimson Giant" this coming year. If you are looking for perfection, you will find it in this variety, as it is, without a doubt, the best radish on the market. When the best costs you no more than the rest, "Why take a chance?" Buy Crimson Giant, the best, and you are taking no chance. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.**

Early Olive-Shaped Radishes

French Breakfast.—One of the earliest varieties. Red with white tip and very short tops. One of the most popular varieties. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**

White Stuttgart.—A long, white, top-shaped radish. An excellent keeper for winter use. This is sometimes called a winter radish. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**

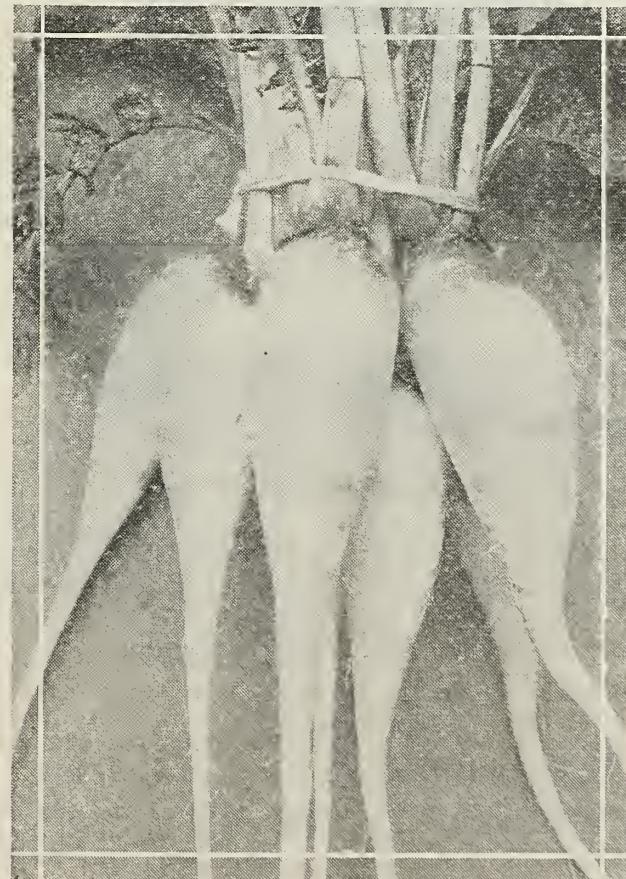
Earliest White, Olive-Shaped.—Small white radish, very early, maturing in from 16 to 20 days from date seeds are sown. Very crisp, mild and delicious. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1, postpaid.**



Crimson Giant.

Long Radishes

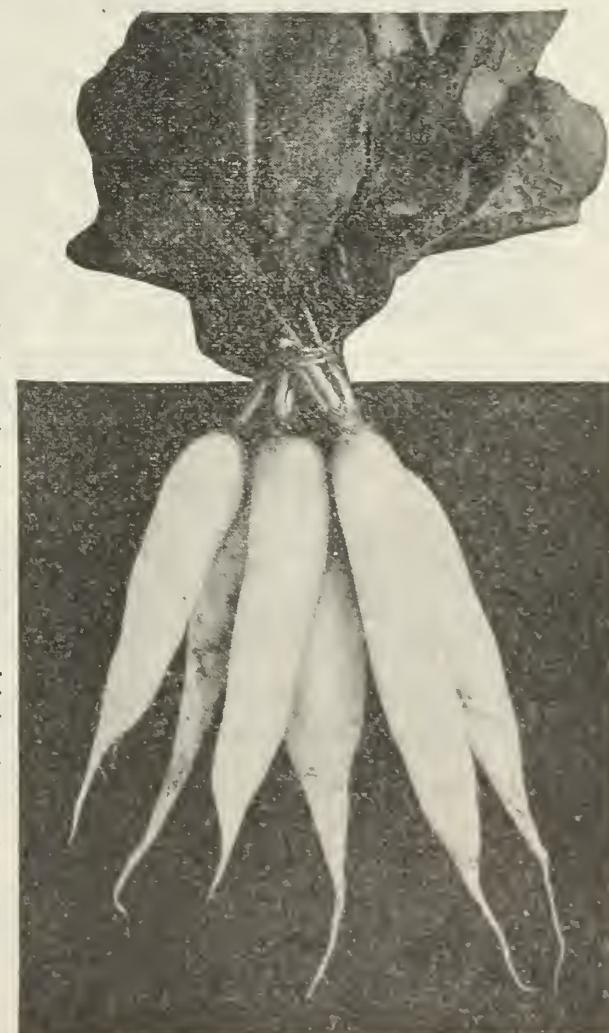
White Strassburg.—A long white variety, very crisp and brittle and will stand extremely hot weather better than most radishes. Remain in condition for use longer than the earlier varieties. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**



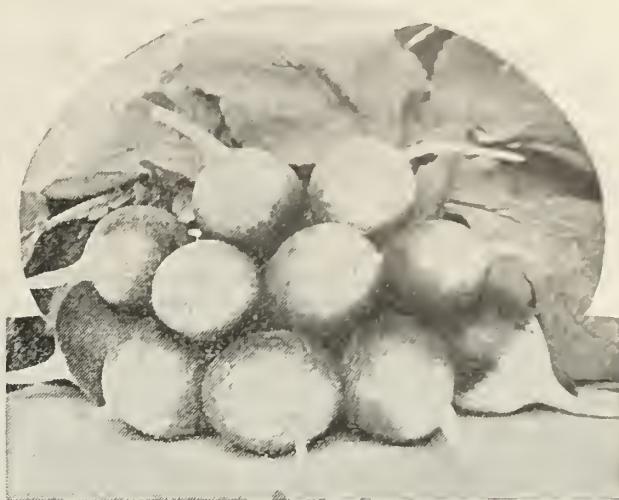
White Strassburg Radishes.

Long Scarlet Short Top.—Long scarlet roots about 6 inches long. Very brittle and exceedingly short tops; the roots are grown part way out of the ground and remain crisp until fully grown. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1, postpaid.**

White Icicle.—most popular long variety. Long slender white roots maturing three weeks from date seed is sown. Sweet, mild and very delicious **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1, postpaid.**



White Icicle Radishes.



Early Deep Scarlet.

Winter Radishes

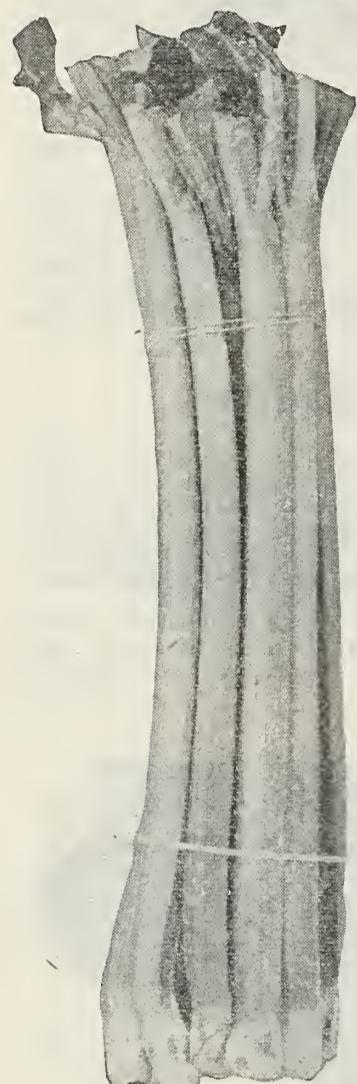
Should not be sown much before middle of July. Grow to large size and keep well for winter use.

China Rose.—A half long scarlet colored variety. A great favorite with the market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Black Spanish.—Medium size oblong black roots. Flesh pure white and very firm. Later and more hardy than most varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Round Black Spanish.—Roots almost round and black. Same as the longer variety of the same name. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Rhubarb Seed



Rhubarb Seed.—Grows well in any soil. Sow seeds in rows, 18 in. apart, covered $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, as early in the spring as the soil can be put in condition. Very vigorous productive and easy to raise. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots.—This is, by far, the most popular way. For each root, dig a hole 6 to 8 in. deep and a foot across. In this place the root in as natural, upright position as possible. Fill in the soil gradually press it in firm contact with the roots covering the crown with 3 to 4 in. of fine soil. They should be left to develop at least one year before pulling the stalks. **Mailing size:** Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00, postpaid. Extra large (at purchasers expense) each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Sow seed as soon as the ground can be worked in rows, 18 to 24 in. apart. Drop 2 seeds to every inch and cover them $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep. Seedlings will appear in almost 10 days.

Sandwich Island.—Is the stand-by in all sections. It is dug in the fall and stored like carrots or left outdoors and protected like parsnips. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Spinach

Thrives most anywhere, in all sorts of soils, but only during the cool seasons of the year. Sow seeds in furrows, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep with 8 to 12 in. between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand 4 to 6 in. apart helps in growing a quality product. In good soil, Spinach grows large enough for use in 4 to 6 weeks.

Long Standing.—The best known variety. Has large crimped leaves of dark green color. Very valuable variety as it stands so long without going to seed. No garden is complete without a few greens. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Sunflower

Seed is sown early in the spring until as late as July and is a wonderful feed for chickens. It makes them lay more, giving them the shell to make eggs and does away with the eating of the eggs. It also keeps the poultry in good condition. This is the largest variety single heads sometimes measuring 15 to 22 in. in diameter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Squash

Squash may be treated just like Pumpkins. The summer Squashes grow on upright, compact plants for which reason the hills are generally put 4 to 5 in. apart.

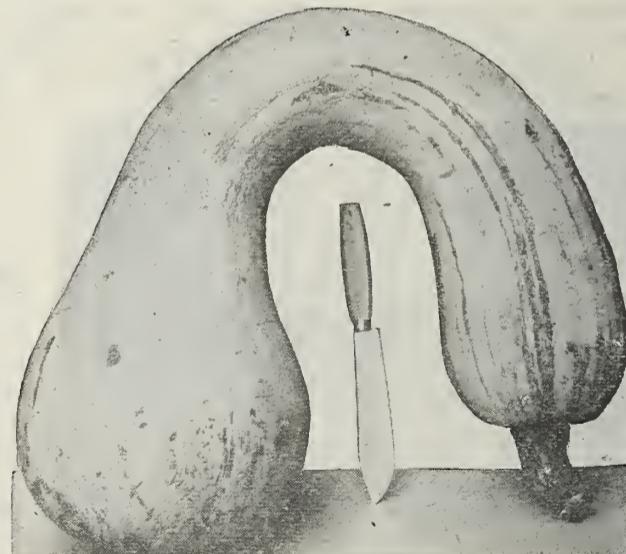
Yellow Bush Scallop.—A very early summer variety large size, flat with scalloped edges. Golden yellow color. Very productive with small seed cavity. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Warted Hubbard Squash.

Warted Hubbard.—The most favorite of all winter Squashes. A curiously shaped sort with dark green skin and rich orange yellow flesh. The skin is uniformly covered with small irregular lumps—hence the name. Considered the best keeper of all Squashes. Very productive and hardy. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.90, postpaid.

Mammoth Bush Summer Crookneck.—This Squash differs from the other summer Squashes merely in size. Fruits measuring 20 to 24 in. long of a deep golden color. These fruits are very attractive thus being a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.90, postpaid.



Summer Crookneck Squash.

"Golden" Hubbard.—This variety is identical with the warted Hubbard only that its color is yellow instead of green. Sometimes its skin is smooth and sometimes it is warty. Said to be the finest flavored Squash in cultivation today. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80, postpaid.

Fordhook.—Very thick flesh with small seed cavity. Very prolific and an excellent keeper. Very fine grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Chili.—An extra large Squash of bright golden yellow color, very fine grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Extra Select Tomato Seed

Sow seeds any time after the middle of February in hotbeds $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and keep soil moist. Seedlings will appear in 10 days. As soon as the seedlings make the second pair of leaves, transplant them into another box 4 inches apart. About the middle of May, or as soon as danger of frost is over, prepare holes in the garden, 2 or 3 feet apart each way, digging them to a depth of 12 to 14 inches and as much across. Put a shovelful of manure in the bottom of each hole. Fill up the hole and set out the plants.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—This variety has taken many prizes. In 110 days after the seeds are sown, it yields large smooth handsome fruits that average $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep through. They are very solid and splendid flavor. The average yield per plant is very high as they bear continuously. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion.—Is midseason, purple color maturing in 115 days. Fruits small very meaty and of exceptionally fine flavor. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

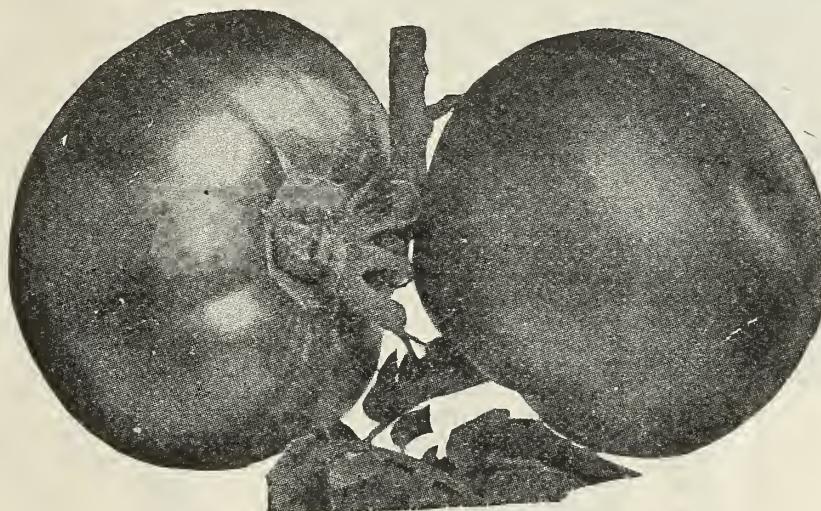
Stone.—Is the standard main crop sort throughout the country for both market and canning. As many Stone Tomatoes are grown each year as all the rest of the sorts put together. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60, postpaid.

June Pink.—Has a record of maturing fruits in 98 days after seeds are sown. Season of bearing is short. Medium size, round smooth and very solid fruits. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Livingston Beauty.—This is the standard variety in many sections because of its adaptability to different soils and climates. It matures in 115 to 120 days, fruits are flat but deep through, smooth, solid, and of uniformly good quality. Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Livingston Beauty Tomato.



Chalk's Early Jewel.

New Red Earlibell Tomato.—An excellent variety of Tomato fully as early as the Earlianna producing bright red fruits a trifle smaller than those of the Earlianna but equally as solid and highly flavored. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Mixed Tomatoes.—For the convenience of our customers who would rather have an assortment of all varieties, we have put up several hundred packages of mixed tomatoes. An excellent assortment of all our best varieties. Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Husk Tomato.—Excellent for pies or preserves. Produces small fruits of golden yellow color inclosed in a husk or shell. Vines are very vigorous and productive. Pkg. 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Early Minnesota.—A very early variety fruit a little larger than the Earlianna but very solid and smooth and finer flavored than any of the other early varieties. You will find this the best early tomato for general use. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Tobacco

One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

Havana.—Well known, large-leaved variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

TOMATOES—Continued.

Ponderosa.—Is the largest Tomato. They will keep longer than most varieties as they are extremely solid. Have a rough skin, sometimes quite heavily ribbed. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe.—This is the most pedigreed Tomato. It perfects handsome globe shaped fruits with the smoothest skin in 114 days after sowing seeds. There is no more solid, no heavier yielder and finer flavored tomato than this variety which seems to do well anywhere. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Spark's Earliana.—This is the earliest sort on record, maturing medium-sized fruits in 100 days. Its season of bearing is short and the flavor is decidedly acid. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Acme.—Produces dark red smooth fruits of medium size and bears continuously until cut off by the frost. Very solid and juicy fruits, excellent for canning. Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Yellow Plum.—Small plum shaped yellow fruits used especially for pickles and preserves. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Yellow Pear.—Same as the plum only pear shaped and smaller fruits used for the same purposes as the plum. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Turnips

Sow seed very thinly, on an average of not more than 2 to an inch. The roots should be placed 12 to 24 in. apart, according to variety. Cover seed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. As soon as seedlings are 2 to 3 in. high thin them out. After the young plants outgrow the baby stage, they become healthy, rugged weeds and require little attention except that they should be hoed about once a week.

DON'T Spoil your chance of having a good garden this year by forgetting to order your seeds until it is too late. DO IT NOW.

Purple White Globe.—Forms handsome, globe shaped roots in 75 to 80 days from date seeds were sown. Properly grown roots average 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and have pure white skin with red and purplish blotches around the top. A fine table variety and an excellent keeper. Pkg. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Golden Ball.—An excellent variety for winter use. The outer skin is yellow and the flesh is a deeper yellow all the way through. This variety is adapted to spring as well as fall planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.



Purple Top Strap Leaved Turnip.

Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.—The same specimen of Turnip as the White Globe only it is flat instead of round. The purplish blotches above the ground and the balance of the root underneath the ground is pure white. A very tender and fine grained sort. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Our 50c Collection

1. Crimson Giant Radish.
2. Rosy Gem Radish.
3. White Spine Cucumber.
4. Blood Turnip Beet.
5. Southport Red Globe Onion.
6. American Wonder Peas.
7. Paul Rose Muskmelon.
8. Golden Hubbard Squash.
9. Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.
10. Stone Tomato.
11. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.
12. Golden Wax Beans.
13. Sweet Peas.
14. Nasturtium.

75 CENTS WORTH OF SEED FOR 50 CENTS

Our \$1.50 Collection

1. Golden Wax Beans.
2. Wardwell's Wax Beans.
3. Eclipse Beet.
4. All Seasons Cabbage.
5. Oxheart Carrot.
6. White Plume Celery.
7. Green Cluster Cucumber.
8. Long Green Cucumber.
9. Tilton's White Star Lettuce.
10. Kleckley Sweets Watermelon.
11. Rockyford Muskmelon.
12. Netted Gem Muskmelon.
13. Yellow Danver Onion.
14. Red Wethersfield Onion.
15. Guernsey Parsnip.
16. First & Best Peas.
17. Abundance Peas.
18. Parsley.
19. Ruby King Peppers.
20. Sugar Pumpkin.
21. French Breakfast Radish.
22. White Icicle Radish.
23. Crimson Giant Radish.
24. Warted Hubbard Squash.
25. Fordhook Squash.
26. Livingston Globe Tomato.
27. Earlibell Tomato.
28. White Globe Turnip.
29. Prize Winner Rutabaga.
30. Pansy.
31. Sweet Peas (2 pkgs.)
32. Nasturtiums (2 pkgs.)
33. Aster.
34. Petunia.

\$2.20 WORTH OF SEED FOR \$1.50

Rutabaga

These differ from the common turnips in having more of a cabbage like foliage and the roots grow to a much larger size, besides being by far the best keepers.

American Purple Top.—Is the leading kind and is very fine table variety. Purple tops grow partly out of the ground, being of a bright yellow color beneath the soil. It is of elongated globe shape. Flesh yellow. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Prize Winner Rutabaga.—A very short necked, hence easily harvested variety producing very large round yellow roots. An excellent winter variety. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 oz., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Our \$2.00 Collection

- 2 Pkgs. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean.
- 2 Pkgs. Golden Wax Bean.
- 1 Pkg. Davis Kidney Wax Bean.
- 1 Pkg. Bush Lima Beans.
- 1 Pkg. Black Wax Beans.
- 2 Pkgs. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.
- 2 Pkgs. Stowell's Evergreen Corn.
- 1/4 lb. American Wonder Peas.
- 1/4 lb. Little Marvel Peas.
- 1 Pkg. Blood Turnip Beet.
- 1 Pkg. Crosby's Egyptian Beet.
- 1 Pkg. Eclipse Beet.
- 1 Pkg. Oxheart Carrot.
- 1 Pkg. Danver's Half Long Carrot.
- 1 Pkg. Kohlrabi.
- 1 Pkg. White Globe Onion.
- 1 Pkg. Red Wethersfield Onion.
- 1 Pkg. Hollow Crown Parsnip.
- 1 Pkg. French Breakfast Radish.
- 1 Pkg. Crimson Giant Radish.
- 1 Pkg. White Icicle Radish.
- 1 Pkg. Salsify.
- 2 Pkgs. White Globe Turnip.
- 2 Pkgs. Prize Winner Rutabaga.
- 1 Pkg. Danish Baldhead Cabbage.
- 1 Pkg. Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.
- 1 Pkg. Chinese Cabbage.
- 1 Pkg. Prizehead Lettuce.
- 1 Pkg. Hanson Head Lettuce.
- 1 Pkg. Grand Rapids Lettuce.
- 1 Pkg. Parsley.
- 1 Pkg. Swiss Chard.
- 1 Pkg. White Spine Cucumber.
- 1 Pkg. Chicago Pickling Cucumber.
- 1 Pkg. Warted Hubbard Squash.
- 1 Pkg. Earlianna Tomato.
- 1 Pkg. June Pink Tomato.
- 1 Oz. Sweet Peas, Mixed.
- 1 Oz. Nasturtiums, Mixed.
- 1 Pkg. Pansy.

\$2.85 WORTH OF SEED FOR \$2.00

These collections are put up in advance and are sold at a greatly reduced price and there can be no changes in the varieties. Premiums do not apply to these collections as they are premiums in themselves.

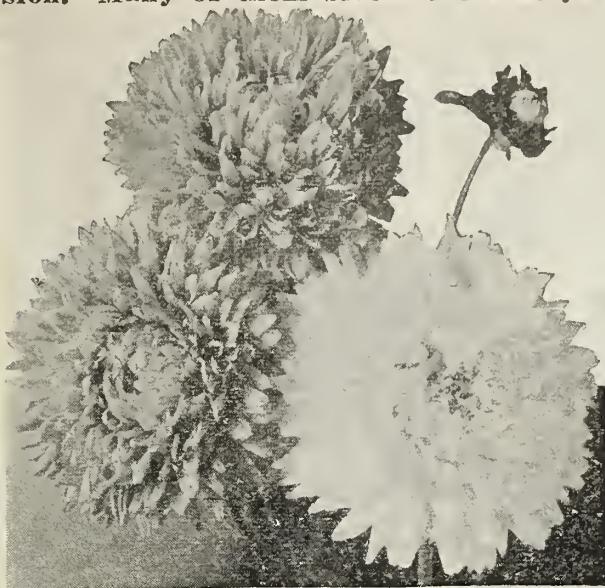
Our \$1.00 Flower Seed Collection

- 1 Oz. Mixed Sweet Peas.
- 1 Oz. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums.
- 1 Pkg. Pansy.
- 1 Pkg. Asters.
- 1 Pkg. Petunia.
- 1 Pkg. Poppy.
- 1 Pkg. Phlox.
- 1 Pkg. Morning Glory.
- 1 Pkg. Carnation.
- 1 Pkg. Sweet William.
- 1 Pkg. Cosmos.
- 1 Pkg. Candytuft.
- 1 Pkg. Mignonette.
- 1 Pkg. Daisy.
- 1 Pkg. Bachelor Buttons.
- 1 Pkg. Sweet Alyssum.
- 1 Pkg. Hollyhock.
- 1 Pkg. Marigold.
- 1 Pkg. Zinnia.
- 1 Pkg. Verbena.
- 1 Pkg. Portulaca.

\$1.50 WORTH OF SEED FOR \$1.00

FLOWER SEEDS

On the following pages we offer the best varieties of choice Flower Seeds. Our seeds are fresh and of unsurpassed quality, grown by the best growers in this country and Europe. Quality is always our first consideration. There is no space so small that there is not room for a few of these beautiful flowers, and with a small outlay a succession and abundance of bloom can be obtained. Our packets contain a liberal quantity of seed, more than is generally sent out by other firms. ANNUALS bloom and ripen the seed the first year and then perish. PERENNIALS continue flowering for several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year.



Asters.

Sweet Alyssum.—Especially desirable for a border plant. This little flower blooms all summer, is pure white and grows only about 2 or 3 in. high. Very sweetly scented. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Balsam or Lady Slipper.—Seeds can be sown as soon as danger of frost is over. Must have the hot sun and plenty of water to do well. Produce large double brilliant colored blossoms. **Mixed Colors, per pkg. 5c.**

Amaranthus.—Very bright colored with exceptionally heavy foliage making it an ideal flower for bordering tall flowers. Set plants 20 in. apart as they must have plenty of room. **Per pkg. 5c.**

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Long, drooping scarlet flowers; plant grows about 3 feet tall. **Pkg. 5c.**

Asters.—One of the most popular of all annual flowers. Very easily cultivated as it requires only moderately rich soil and a reasonable amount of moisture and very little care. As the Aster blossoms late in the fall it is best to sow the seeds in May and transplant.

Peony Flowered Perfection Aster.—True to name its flowers resemble the peony. Produces double almost round blossoms measuring 4 to 5 in. across. The plants are large and stems very long and strong. **Blue, 10c; Crimson, 10c; Mixed Colors, 10c, per pkg.**

Giant Comet Asters.—This variety of Aster resembles the Chrysanthemum, having long curled petals which give it that fluffy appearance. Plants are very large and upright bearing from 20 to 25 flowers. An excellent variety for a cut flower as they remain in good condition so long after cutting. **Dark Blue, 10c; Rose Pink, 10c; Crimson, 10c; Mixed Colors, 10c; White Rose, 10c; White Striped with Pink, 10c, per pkg.**



Sweet Alyssum.



Carnation.

Bean, Scarlet Runner.—An excellent vine for porches, etc., producing bright red flowers and very heavy foliage. Annual. Sow seeds as soon as danger of frost is over. **Per Pkg. 5c.**

Bachelor's Button.—Probably the most old fashioned flower now in cultivation. The plants grow 18 to 20 in. high producing very pretty double blossoms of blue, red and white. **Per pkg. 5c.**

Candytuft.—Used extensively for cemetery use as it produces very fragrant blossoms, extremely hardy. If planted as soon as danger of frost is over, they will blossom until the fall frost kills them. **Perennial. Per pkg. 5c; Mixed Colors, 5c.**

Snow Queen.—A pure white variety.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.—A striking flower owing to its brilliant colors of yellow, red and brown. Used as a border plant. Very hardy and blossoms very late. **Per pkg. 5c.**

Canna. Indian Shot.—Soak seed in warm water 12 to 24 hours before planting. Sow seed indoors until weather conditions are favorable, then transplant to the garden. These will blossom from the first year. **Perennial. Per pkg. 5c.**

Marguerite Carnations.—Bloom very early continuing to do so until checked by frost. Produce very fragrant double blossoms of red, white and pink and will stay in the ground all winter coming up the next spring if covered with straw. **Mixed Colors, 5c per pkg.**

Centaurea Margarita.—Produces pure white blossoms very sweetly scented and keep very well when cut and put in water. **Per pkg. 5c.**

Gymnocarpa. Dusty Miller.—Used for bedding purposes. Foliage very finely cut and silvery. Sow seed indoors and transplant early in May. **Per pkg. 5c.**



Cosmos.

Ricinus, Castor Oil Bean.—Grown for their extremely picturesque foliage. Form brilliant colored seed pods which harmonize beautifully with the dark green leaves. Very fine as center plants for a bed. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Chrysanthemum.—One of the most beautiful of all annual flowers. This variety is especially desirable as it will produce large blossoms from seed and bloom continuously until frost. Very long stems and blossoms will keep a week or 10 days after cutting. Plants grow to the height of 1½ ft. **Single Mixed Colors, 5c; Mixed Colors Double, 5c; Double White, 5c; Double Golden Yellow, 5c per pkg.**



Chrysanthemum.

Cosmos.—One of the most popular flowers on account of the ease with which it is grown. Grows 3 to 4 feet high producing flowers resembling the single Dahlia. Exceptionally long stems and keeps a long time in winter.

Early Flowering Dawn.—Producing plants 4 ft. high in full bloom in 2 months from time seeds are sown. Very prolific, bearing beautiful rose, purple and white shades of blossoms until frost. **Per pkg. 5c.**

Lady Lenox.—An extra large variety of Cosmos producing blossoms 6 in. in diameter of all shades of pink. **Per pkg. 5c.**

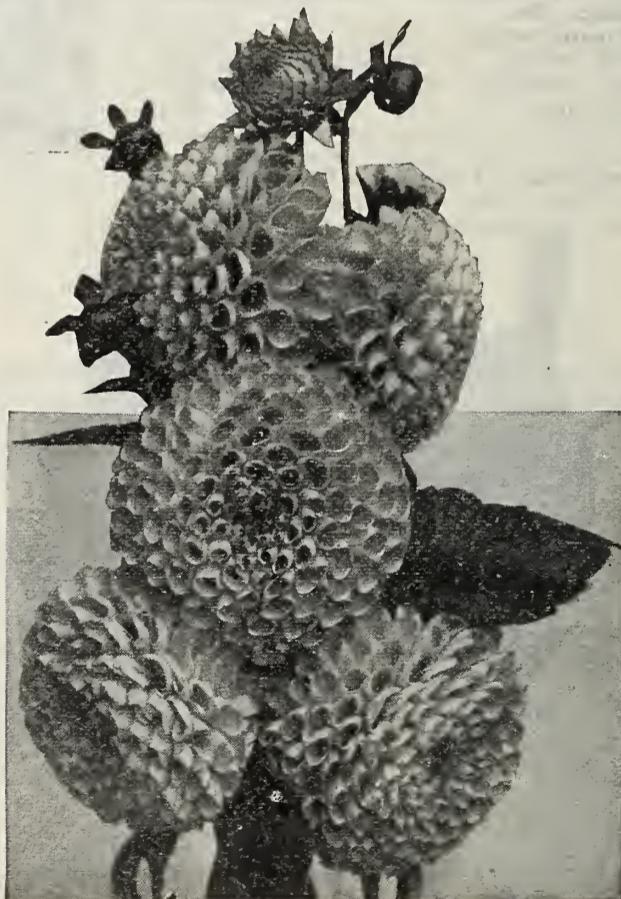


Columbine.

Columbine.—Blooms early in the Spring producing plants 1 to 3 ft. high. The magnificent array of colors makes it one of the showiest and most desirable of all garden flowers. Is very hardy and will do well in a partially shaded place. Variegated colors. **Per pkg. 5c.**

Catchfly.—A showy, free-flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for borders, circular beds and ribbons. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annual. **Pkg., 5c.**

Cypress Vine.—A very rapid growing vine with finely cut dark green leaves with rose pink and white star shaped blossoms. **Per pkg., 5c.**



Dahlias.

Dahlia.—One of the most beautiful garden flowers, comprising every color imaginable, except blue. Can be grown from seed and produce flowers the first year. Very desirable as a cut flower on account of its brilliant coloring and excellent keeping qualities. **Double Mixed Colors, 5c; Single Mixed Colors, 5c per pkg.**

Dianthus or Pinks.—Grows about 12 in. high producing blossoms in all shades of pink, white and red which are very sweetly scented. Sow seed outdoors as soon as weather conditions are favorable and in a very few weeks they are a mass of flowers. **Double Annual Mixed, Single Annual Mixed, Hardy Garden Mixed, 5c per pkg.**



Daisies.

Daisies.—Grow to the height of 6 in. Very handsome as a border plant blooming from seed the first year. **Best Double Mixed Colors, 5c per pkg.**

New Giant Snowball.—A variety of Daisy, pure white, large double blossoms on extremely long stems. Very valuable for cutting. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Daisy (Shasta)—A single variety of Daisy pure white blossoms growing 3 to 4 in. in diameter. Bloom entire season. **Perennial. Per pkg., 5c.**

Datura. Angel's Trumpet.—Plants growing 5 ft. producing very large trumpet shaped flowers resembling the Morning Glory and very fragrant. **Double Mixed Colors, 5c per pkg.**



Eschscholtzia.

Eschscholtzia. California Poppy.—A well known favorite, commonly called California Poppy. A very hardy and easily grown producing large blossoms of very brilliant coloring. Annual. **Golden West: Bright Yellow blended with Orange, 5c per pkg. Rose Cardinal. Bright red blended with pink, 5c per pkg.**

Forget-me-not.—A beautiful small flower blooming from seed the first year. Will blossom the following spring if given a slight protection during the cold months. Thrives best in a moist and shady location. Very fine for a border plant. Nothing makes a prettier border than a combination of blue forget-me-nots and pure white sweet alyssum.

Alpestris Coerulea: Bright Blue, 10c per pkg. Alpestris, Mixed: White, red and blue, 10c per pkg.



Dianthus.

Four O'Clocks.—As the name implies the blossoms do not open until four o'clock and die the following morning. Flowers, in all shades resemble the morning glory only the blossoms are considerably smaller. Plants grow in bushes about 2 ft. high. These bushes make an exceptionally fine hedge. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Foxglove.—Very hardy producing large spikes of highly colored blossoms. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Geranium.—These flowers can very easily be grown from seed, and blossom the first year but they must be planted as soon as the ground is warm enough to do so. **Mixed Colors, per pkg., 10c.**

Gourds. Ornamental.—If you want a very quick vine with dense foliage sow this variety. It produces very peculiarly shaped fruits both useful as well as ornamental. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Ornamental Grasses.—Produces a very feathery plant which is used a great deal in with cut flowers in bouquets, etc. Also used in weaving baskets and other ornaments. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Gypsophila. (Baby's Breath)—A very beautiful plant producing small star shaped, pure white flowers borne on very long stems. Very fine for bouquets. **Annual. Per pkg., 5c.**



Geranium.

Heliotrope.—One of the most fragrant flowers in cultivation. Plants 12 in. high and easily grown from seed, blossoming the first year. Flowers deep purple and borne in clusters. Perennial. **Mixed Colors**, per pkg., 5c.

Hollyhock.—One of the most favorite and easily grown of all flowers. Produces large double flowers of every shade, on long spikes. Exceptionally fine for a border plant. Perennial. **Double White**, 10c; **Double Pink**, 10c; **Yellow**, 10c; **Red**, 10c; **Mixed Colors**, 10c per pkg.

Hollyhocks, Everblooming Annual.—A mixed variety of this plant growing 5 to 8 ft. in height and blooming until frost. Sow seeds inside in March and set out in May. Per pkg., 10c.

Hop (Variegated Japanese).—One of the most beautiful climbers growing 20 ft. high with leaves distinctly mottled with silvery white, yellowish white, and light and dark green. Per pkg., 5c.

Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum).—A very fine basket plant producing plants with leaves that seem to be covered with ice crystals and pure white flowers. Per pkg., 5c.

Kochia. Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush.—A fine plant for hedge. Grows about 3 ft. high and is of a bright green color until autumn when it turns a beautiful shade of red. Of rounded form with very fine foliage and stems. Per pkg., 5c.

Lupins. Annual Mixed.—Very fragrant producing its bright colored flowers on long spikes. Good bedding variety and does well in a partially shaded place. Per pkg., 5c.

Lychnis.—An exceptionally fine border plant producing very bright flowers and blossoming the first year if planted real early. Requires rich soil. Perennial. Per pkg., 5c.

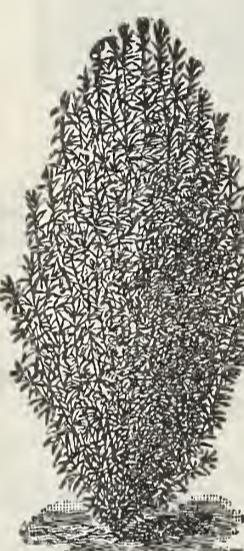
Liatris. Blazing Star.—A late blossoming but very showy and attractive plant producing its highly colored flowers on long spikes. Per pkg., 5c.

Linaria. Kenilworth Ivy.—A very quickly growing trailing plant exceptionally fine for vases and baskets. Produces heavy foliage and purple blossoms. Per pkg., 5c.

Larkspurs.—One of the best known of garden plants producing its blossoms of many colors on long spikes. Grows about one foot high. Per pkg., 5c.

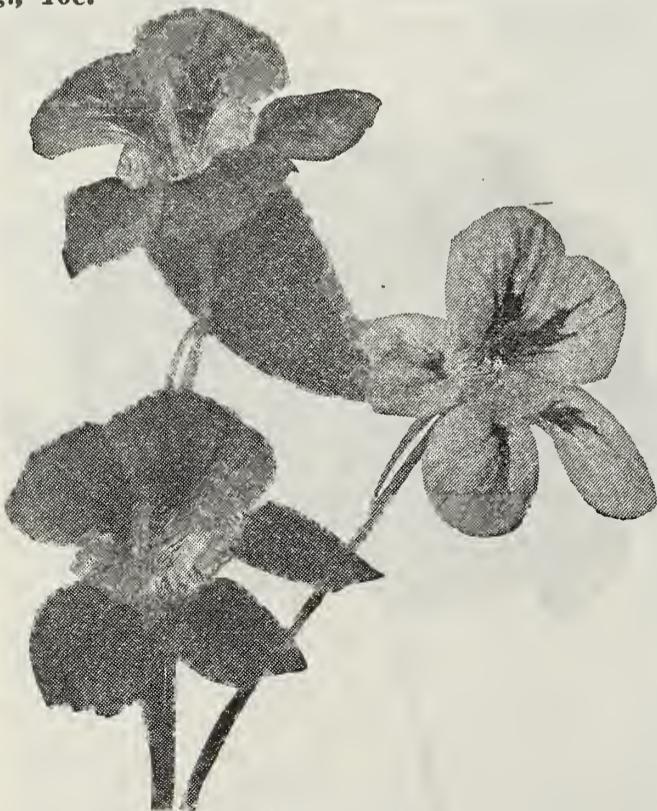
Marigold, El Dorado.—A very freely flowering plant with large double flowers 3 to 4 in. in diameter with all the shades of yellow and orange combined. Very easily grown. Per pkg., 5c.

Mignonette Sweet Scented, Mixed.—The most sweetly scented of all garden flowers. Plants are dwarf in growth producing their highly colored flowers on spikes. This makes a nice border plant. Per pkg., 5c.

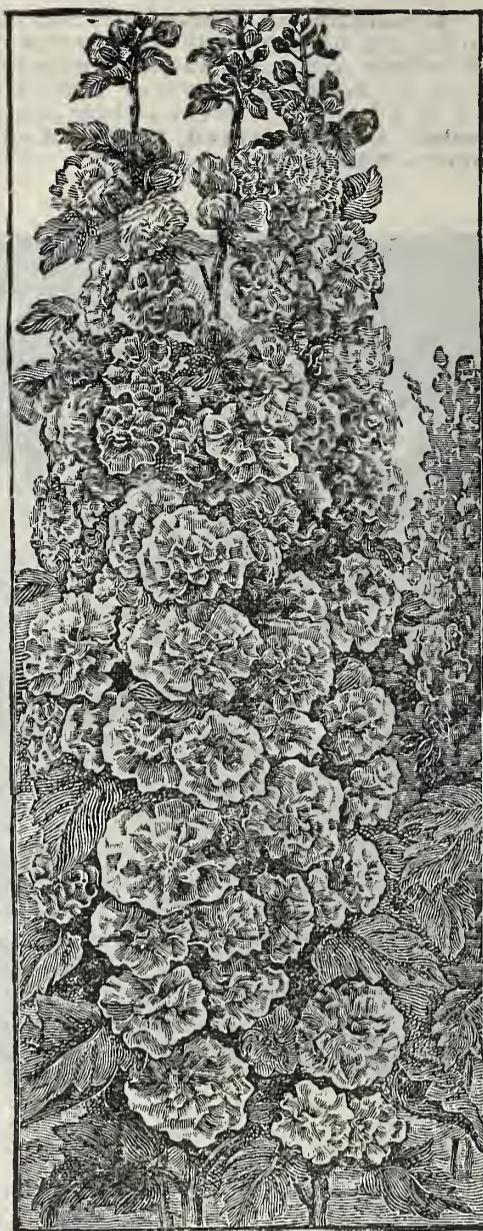


Kochia.

Moonflower.—A very rapid climbing plant sometimes attaining the height of 40 ft. At night these vines are covered with pure white tunnel shaped wax like blossoms which close about noon the following day. Its very dense foliage makes it especially desirable where shade is needed. Per pkg., 10c.



Nasturtiums.



Hollyhocks.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.—Rapid growing climbers producing Giant flowers in white, pink and blue. Seed should be sown as early as possible and must have plenty of moisture and sun. No garden is complete without a few Morning Glories. Per pkg., 5c.

Convolvulus.—The well known old fashioned variety of Morning Glory. Thrives under almost any condition. Per pkg., 5c.

Fine Mixed.—All colors and varieties mixed, 5c.

Nasturtiums, Dwarf or Bedding.—One of the most popular of all border plants. Plants grow in bushes about one foot high and produce a profusion of velvet-like blossoms comprising all the various shades of yellow, red and brown. Plants will do best if soil is not too rich. Per pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

Tall or Climbing.—Flowers are the same shades as the Dwarf but not as large. Very fine for verandas. Per pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

Portulaca or Moss Rose.—Very small plants exceptionally fine for borders producing waxy leaves and brilliant colored flowers of all shades. They thrive best in rich sandy soil and must have a great deal of sun. Per pkg., 10c single mixed; 10c double mixed.

Parana.—The single blossoming type of Portulaca from South America. Has extremely large blossoms of only one color, namely, red. Per pkg., 10c.

Oxalis.—Grow about 6 in. high producing clover like foliage and small bright colored flowers. Very fine for baskets or pot plants. Per pkg., 5c.

Oenothera. Evening Primrose.—A low growing, very tender plant with large white, rose and yellow blossoms. Will thrive in most any kind of soil. Per pkg., 10c.

Loebs Mixed Royal Show Pansies.—Everyone is acquainted with this flower, therefore it needs no description. In order to produce a good bed the seed should be started indoors in February or March. This special variety comprises all the best separate colors known and is, therefore positively the best assortment in Pansies that can be bought. **Per pkg., 10c.**

Imperial.—Highly colored flowers exceptionally large. **Per pkg., 10c.**



Pansies.

Poppies.—Probably the most conspicuous of all garden flowers. The beautiful array of colors makes it a splendid variety for bouquets. The poppy will grow almost any place and thrive under almost any condition.

Double Mixed.—Blossoms exceedingly rare, double and somewhat resembling the Peony. Grows about 2 feet high. **Per pkg., 5c.**

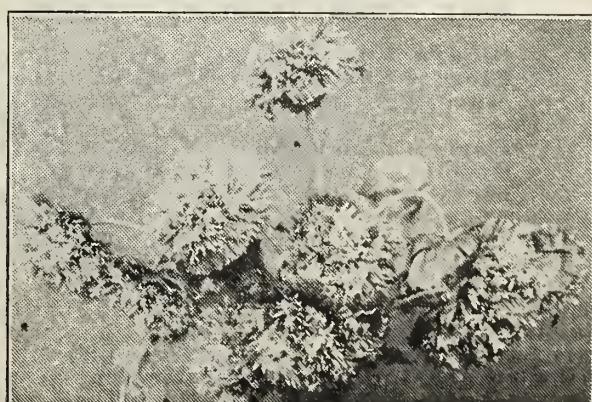
Shirley Poppy.—A very hardy variety with single blossoms of every color. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Oriental Poppy.—An extra large flowering variety with blossoms often 6 inches across in all the bright shades of red. Very long stems. Perennial. **Per pkg., 5c.**

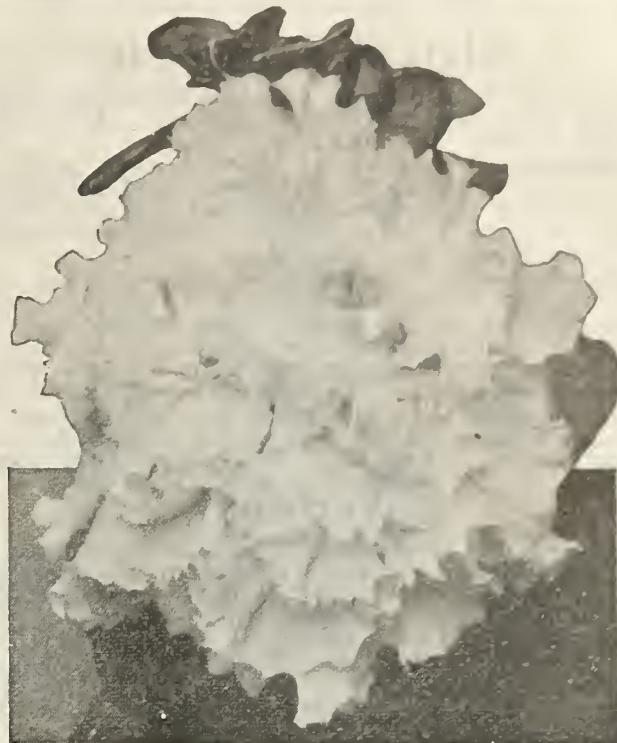
Phlox Drummondii.—Very fine for a border as plants are only about 6 inches high. They produce an almost solid mass of bright colored flowers. If you plant the seeds early enough in the spring they will continue to bloom until killed by the frost. Small and single flowers. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Star Phlox.—The same as the Drummondii only that the flowers are star shaped. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Ricinis Castor Oil Bean.—A plant with very large palmate leaves handsomely lobed with very brilliant colored fruits. Very fine for lawns or bedding plant. Should be sown early in hotbeds and transplanted later. **Per pkg., 5c.**



Shirley Poppies.



Petunia.

Petunias, Giants of California.—Plants require rich soil and sunny location blooming from July to October. Very fragrant blossoms of every conceivable color. No flower retains its freshness as long as the Petunia. Flowers are funnel shaped like the morning glory only their edges are beautifully ruffled and frilled. **Striped and blotched, single mixed, 10c; doubled mixed, 10 per pkg.**

Primrose (Primula).—These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, few plants flower more continually and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost and damp and cutting winds. Height, 9 inches. **Mixed, pkg., 10c.**



Oriental Poppies.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A very fine border plant with bright scarlet flowers produced on long spikes. A very fine autumn flower. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Smilax.—Grows about 10 feet high with small white flowers. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before sowing. Its beautiful dark green delicate foliage makes it very desirable for bouquets, baskets, vases, etc. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Salpiglossis. Painted Tongue.—This plant grows about 2 feet high and has very long stems, making it an ideal flower. Its flowers of many colors have the appearance of being sprinkled with gold dust. Extremely easily grown. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Snapdragon or Antirrhinum.—Has curiously shaped flowers with distinctly marked throats borne on long spikes. All colors combined. Plants will thrive best in sandy soil. **Perennial. Per pkg., 5c.**

Verbena

A very fine flower for use as a cut flower. Sow seeds early indoors and transplant as soon as all danger of frost is over. Flowers are all colors borne in clusters. **Per pkg., 10c.**

Wild Cucumber Vine.—A climber with very bright green leaves and pure white flowers followed by innumerable seed pods with barbed prickles. This vine remains fresh until killed by the frost and is not affected by insects of any kind. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Stocks.—Sow seeds early in hotbeds and transplant later. Very beautiful foliage producing blossoms on long spikes; one spike makes a bouquet by itself. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Sweet William.—A very widely known flower used extensively as a border plant. Very easily grown thriving in almost any soil. **Per pkg., 10c.**

Zinnia.—Seed can be sown outdoors very early in the spring and plants will produce an abundance of flowers in all colors and will bloom extremely late. Plants grow so tall that it serves very well as a hedge plant. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Zebra.—A new variety of Zinnia with its petals striped and blotched with another color thus harmonizing beautifully. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Double Mixed.—All colors combined. **Per pkg., 5c.**



Zinnias.

White Gem.—Smaller but pure white in color. **Per pkg., 5c.**

Try Loebs Wild Flower Garden.—It is not just an ordinary wild flower mixture. It is made up of seeds of all the popular, hardy flowers, both wild and cultivated, such as everybody delights in growing in odd nooks and corners; and in open beds where little attention need be given to assure a profuse growth. The beauty of this mixture lies in the great variety of flowers it contains. It embraces not only all the best known and most popular annuals, but a great many new and rare sorts, gathered especially for this mixture from all parts of the world. In order to induce all of our customers to try at least one package of these flower seeds, we are putting up an extra large package and sell them at the extremely low price of 5c per pkg. or 7 for 25c.

Nitragin for Sweet Peas.

We specialize in Sweet Peas, carrying all varieties at all prices. A lower priced sweet pea does not mean an inferior grade, it merely means a smaller blossoming sweet pea. If the seed is sown early enough in the Spring it is not advisable to soak them as the ground contains plenty of moisture at that time. Dig a trench about 6 inches deep, place the seeds in this trench but do not cover them more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or 1 inch, at first. As the plants begin to appear cover them a little more until you have the six inch trench filled. They require very much watering and the flowers must be picked every day. As soon as the blossoms are allowed to go to seed the plants will cease blooming. Do not allow the white lice to strip your plants. When you see these little mites, procure a box of Bug Death and dust the plants thoroughly with same. Mixed colors. **5c pkg.; 10c oz.**

Blanche Burpee.—Pure white. **15c oz.**

Kind Edward VII.—Bright red. **15c oz.**

Blanche Ferry Spencer.—Rose standard, white wings. **15c oz.**

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Large primrose. Clear buff-yellow. **15c oz.**

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Lavender. **15c oz.**

Gladys Unwin.—Rose pink. **15c oz.**

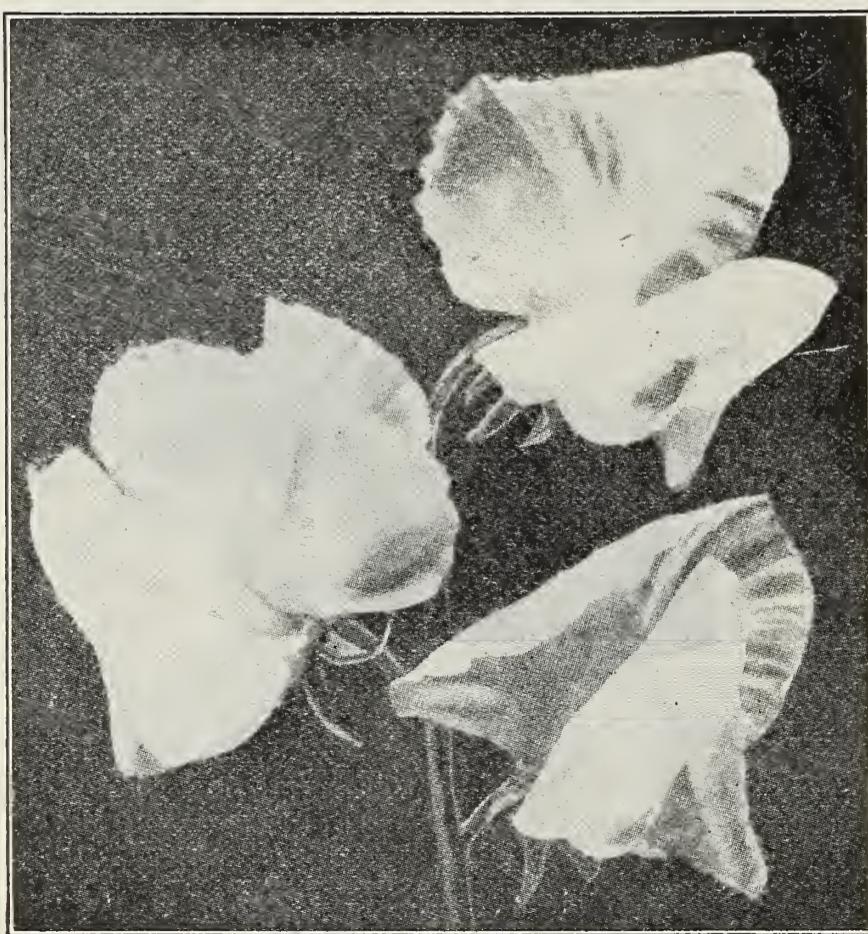
Flora Norton.—Bright blue. **15c oz.**

Sincerity.—A beautiful deep glowing cerise. **50c oz.**

Early Canary Bird (Burpee's).—**75c oz.**

Othello.—Deep maroon. **15c oz.**

Fiery Cross.—Fiery Cross has all the appearance of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet, without any shading and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunlight, thus adding a glowing, fire-like sheen which radiates over the flower. Unlike most of the orange-scarlet varieties, it does not scorch or burn even during extended periods of intense sunshine, therefore, it can be grown in all soils without shading. The beautifully waved and fluted flowers are borne freely in threes and fours, well-placed on long, stout stems. **In sealed packages. 10 seeds, 25c.**



The President Sweet Peas.

Royal Purple.—A very fine royal purple. **12 seeds for 25c or 75c per oz.**

"The President."—The most brilliant, rich dazzling orange-scarlet Sweet Pea in existence, equal in color to the Oriental Poppy. a robust grower, producing in abundance, flowers of largest size and best form, perfectly placed on stout stems, 16 to 18 inches long. **50c oz.**

Thomas Stevenson.—Intense flaming orange; wings rosy carmine, shaded orange. **35c oz.** deepens at the outer edges and becomes still richer in cool weather. **25c oz.**

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Beautiful Gladioli.—The Gladioli is the most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs. Its mammoth flowers are produced on long spikes and comprise all the delicate shades of rose, pink, scarlet and white. Bulbs must be taken up before the ground freezes.

Fine Mixed Gladioli.—This mixture contains all varieties and colors mixed. For decorative purposes they are simply exquisite. **By mail postpaid: Each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$4.00.**

Gladioli in Separate Shades.—We offer strictly selected first size bulbs only, sure to give satisfactory results the first season. Order early.

White and Light Shades.—Very desirable for cut flowers and exquisite indoor decorations. **Doz., 65c; 100, \$5.00.**

Pink and Rose.—Many shades from faint tints to deep rose and cherry, all very attractive colors. **Doz., 55c; 100, \$5.00.**

Scarlet and Red.—Splendid, rich, bold colors. **Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.**

Orange and Yellow.—Unusual and charming shades in Gladioli. Fine for planting with the lighter varieties for a beautiful contrast. **Doz., 80c; 100, \$6.00.**

Striped and Variegated.—All sorts of handsome color combinations, some with different colored throats, many with stripes and blotches. **Doz., 65c; 100, \$5.00.**

Pink and White Shades.—Fine for cutting. **Doz., 65c; 100, \$5.00.**

Decorative Dahlias.—Very conspicuous autumn flowers and are admirably adapted for cut flowers. Start blooming in July and will continue to produce a mass of blossoms until killed by the frost. Flowers are produced on exceptionally long stems. Pure white, yellow, scarlet and red. **Each, 35c, postpaid.**

Navy Blue.—Indigo blue and violet. **15c oz.** **Prince Edward of York.**—Deep scarlet with **Countess Spence.**—A soft rose-pink, which crimson wings. **25c oz.**



Gladioli.

Mixed Cannas for Bedding.—A mixture of the finest dwarf, large-flowering kinds, which will go well together, and make a magnificent bed or border of bright colors. We can thoroughly recommend this mixture. **Each, 25c; two for 40c.**

Oxalis.—Considered a very fine border plant as they do not grow very tall. Grown very easily and succeed in almost any soil. Mixed colors. **Per doz., 15c; 25, 25c; 100, 90c, postpaid.**

Tuberoses.—Plants grow about 12 inches high and produce pure white, very sweetly scented flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. **Each, 10c; 3 bulbs for 25c; per doz., 75c, postpaid.**

Bulbs for Autumn Planting

Our fall bulbs do not arrive until about Sept. 20th. If your order for these bulbs is sent in the spring, it will be shipped promptly upon arrival of same. These varieties if planted early in the house will bloom until very late long after other varieties of flowers have ceased to bloom.

Crocus.—Small, single petal flowers, white with mixed shades of yellow, blue and purple, striped and variegated. **Per doz., 40c; 100, \$3.00, postpaid.**

Early Tulips.—The most widely known of all fall bulbs growing about 10 inches high and producing very brilliant cup shaped flowers.

	Postpaid	Each	Doz.	100
Mixed colors		\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.50
Pink and rose.....		.08	.70	4.00
Yellow and orange.....		.08	.65	3.75
Pure white .....		.08	.70	4.00

Narcissus. Paper White Grandiflora.—Can be made to bloom in December. There is no more satisfactory bulb for house cultivation. **Snow white flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.**

Daffodil. Von Sion.—The true double Yellow Daffodil. Has a rich golden yellow perianth and trumpet. This is the old favorite so highly prized in many old-fashioned gardens. Extra large double nosed bulbs, producing two or three flower spikes. **Each, 6c; doz., 65c; 100 for \$4.50.**

Hyacinthus.—With vigorous plants producing their blossoms on long spikes. Flowers all shades, bell-shaped and pendulous. Mixed colors (Single and Double). **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25, postpaid.**



Dahlias.

LOEBS SUPERIOR RE-CLEANED GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

Let us help you improve your crops, both in quality and quantity We put time and money and pains-taking care into the farm seed line. We have to. We must supply better seeds than you can get elsewhere if we are to have your trade. The present-day farmer raises good grains and if we are to surpass them in quality, we have to keep wide awake and progressive. If our grass seeds are to excel in purity and vitality, it requires the closest scrutiny in buying and cleaning. We ask your trade solely upon our ability to please you.

Prices named in this department are always subject to important market changes. All quotations are net and are not subject to any premium or discount. Clover and grass seeds are constantly varying in value. Please write for quotations, sending list of requirements when in need. Orders sent us will be given benefit of lowest prices on day order is received. Will take pleasure in mailing samples and quoting inside prices at any time on large orders.

Our Red Clover is grown in Northern Minnesota and is far superior to Clover grown in the South, as it is acclimated to Northern conditions and will withstand our severest winters.

Medium Red Clover

This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and where no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used, and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best quality of Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most



expensive on account of less hay or seed being produced from it. See Blue Price List.

White or Dutch Clover This hardy species of Clover is a perennial found generally throughout the United States. It is prostrate and creeping in habit, rarely growing more than a foot high. It is sown at the same time as Red Clover, but rarely alone. In lawn and pasture mixtures White Clover is sown at the rate of 2 to 6 pounds per acre. White Clover has the relation to Kentucky Blue Grass that Red Clover has to Timothy. A small proportion of White Clover in permanent pasture often fills up many a bare spot and produces valuable grazing for all kinds of live stock. It withstands pasturage well and is not apt to cause bloat in cattle as is often the case with Red Clover. It disappears, however, in extremely hot and dry mid-summer, although it withstands drought better than Red Clover, but quickly revives on return of seasonable weather and rain in the early autumn months, and thus furnishes an abundance of fall pasturage. It is also highly prized as a honey plant by bee-keepers. See Blue Price List.

Alsike or Swedish Clover This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine-stemmed and leafy and thus is quickly cured. It makes a very profitable seed crop in many sections of the Northwest. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. See Blue Price List.

Bags, extra, 65c each.

Mammoth Red Clover This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight pounds of seed are sufficient to sow an acre on good soil. See Blue Price List.

White Blossom Sweet Clover *Melilotus alba.* Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the United States and Canada. Experience has proved that, in many sections, it is a valuable addition to farm crops.

It is the most vigorous soil enricher of all the Clovers, and will usually make satisfactory growth on poor, worn-out soil which will not support ordinary farm crops.

The seed-bed must be well prepared and very firm. The lack of a firm seed-bed is often the reason why Sweet Clover fails on cultivated fields. It is usually best to seed on ground such as Corn stubble that does not require ploughing, depending upon a disk or spike-tooth harrow to cover the seed.

It is seeded either in spring or fall, depending upon the climate. Many methods of seeding are practiced, but when sown alone the best results are ob-

tained. Sometimes good stands are obtained with a nurse crop. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre.

It is usually possible to get one cutting of Sweet Clover the first year and two good hay crops the second; or hay and pasture, or one hay crop and one seed crop. It is a splendid feed, about equal to Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover can usually be killed when mown in full bloom. It disappears completely under ordinary mowings or cultivation; for under such conditions it lasts only two years and cannot re-seed itself. See Blue Price List.

Yellow Blossom *Melilotus Officinalis.* This variety belongs to the same family as White Blossom Sweet Clover but is not so prolific in growth, will not produce so large a tonnage, does not grow quite so tall, but is from ten days to three weeks earlier.

The flowers are yellow instead of white. For bee pasture and fertilizing purposes, we believe it to be equally valuable, but for hay or pasture it is not so desirable. See Blue Price List.

Use "Nitragin" for inoculating Clover.



Sweet Clover.

ALFALFA

THE GREAT LEGUME FORAGE PLANT

Alfalfa is without doubt recognized as the greatest legume forage plant. Its value is recognized more and more by the best farmers throughout the entire United States. Its extension of culture has been without doubt retarded through misunderstanding of its requirements in the preparation of the seed bed, and in its cultural methods in securing and maintaining good stands. Within the past decade, however, many investigators have shown conclusively that equal care will make it respond as readily as any other forage crop. Undoubtedly, many farmers have believed it possible to secure stands without thorough preparation of the seed bed, as well as giving proper attention to inoculating the seed and even in choosing the hardiest types.

Farmers, as a whole, have been too prone to select the variety of which the seed has cost the least. This has had a detrimental effect on extending the acreage. Many times, farmers have bought southern seed from common varieties, and expected these to withstand the extremes of drought and cold even in the north and west. Only failures have resulted from such trials.

While winter-killing is certainly to be guarded against in the north, it is as certainly not the bugaboo that many seem to believe. As seed from old fields of ten to twenty-five years' standing in this climate is now easily procurable, there is no reason to believe that it will not produce as hardy seed as is required in this latitude. Such fields have necessarily withstood successfully the extremes of drought and cold which this climate is subject. They have endured almost annually, many of them, a winter temperature so low that the mercury freezes and sometimes many degrees lower and often without any snow whatever. Really, it seems true that with such seed used the matter of winter-killing should cause the prospective alfalfa grower very little concern.

Many farmers have, also, failed to secure alfalfa stands, because of seeding it on poorly prepared land. Many failures result from sowing alfalfa on spring plowed soil. This land is entirely too loose. The seed bed when just turned over contains innumerable air spaces, and it is seldom that the farmer will pack it down thoroughly so that when the alfalfa is sown it will not sink deeper than one-half inch into the soil. Seldom does alfalfa grow well when planted greater than one-half inch in depth.

Farmers should, therefore, realize the importance of selecting the proper land. A field that has grown a crop of corn, potatoes, or any other cultivated plant, is preferable to all others. Generally, such land should be plowed in the fall, and given one cultivation before winter, and then lightly topdressed and work begun early in the spring, so that the soil will warm up thoroughly. The cultivation of discing in the spring will loosen the surface and in the course of time the soil will pack thoroughly and alfalfa seeded on such land with a light nurse crop will invariably give a hundred per cent stand.

Many farmers also fail to inoculate and, in some instances, though they make the attempt, it is improperly done. No alfalfa will grow on land which does not contain the nitrogen gathering bacteria in sufficient numbers so that a majority of the plants will be inoculated within a few weeks after they start growth. This is particularly true of soil that is light in texture. Sandy land must be thoroughly inoculated if alfalfa will make any growth whatsoever.

The general custom throughout most of the alfalfa territory is to seed during the spring. Several plans are suggested. Many farmers who have tried to grow alfalfa, know that ordinarily when sown alone, it will have to fight with weeds. It is, therefore, just as advisable to sow a nurse crop with it. When sown alone it is always advisable to cultivate the soil thoroughly until May or June, or even until the latter part of July, and just as advisable to sow a nurse crop. This thorough cultivation has a tendency to kill out all weeds.

These methods, as described, will insure 100 per cent alfalfa stand. Failures may be attributed to some controllable cause. Alfalfa is not a fickle

plant to get started. It is tender when small, and when not inoculated will hardly hold its own with a big crop of weeds or pigeon grass. When given a fair trial it will show its superiority over any other crop.

Alfalfa Seed, Dakota No. 12

The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota grown is known as Dakota No. 12. This seed comes from long established fields from the high and dry sections of South Dakota, consequently any plants that were not perfectly hardy have been killed out, leaving nothing but the hardiest to produce seed. Our South Dakota alfalfa will produce the hardiest alfalfa plants and yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other state. Experiment stations and other authorities all agree as to the advantage of our hardy Dakota alfalfa seed. If you want a hardy variety of seed that will produce more foliage, either green or dry, than any known clover, sow Loeks South Dakota No. 12. We have a good supply of nice bright plump seed which we can guarantee almost 100 per cent pure. We are positive that you will be more than pleased with this variety. To insure positive and prompt delivery we must have your order early. "Never put off ordering till tomorrow, what you could order today."

See Blue Price List.



Montana Grown Alfalfa

Montana grown alfalfa seed has become quite popular during recent years in many sections of the country, owing to the fact that favorable weather and climatic conditions existing in this state produce a good grade of seed that is extremely hardy.

Our Montana alfalfa was grown in the eastern part of Montana on high and dry land. The seed is exceptionally large and of high germination. Montana grown alfalfa is nearly as hardy as our Dakota No. 12, seldom winter kills, and is a great drought resister. The seed we offer is especially adapted for sowing in the Northwest where the temperature reaches both extremes, exceedingly hot and dry in summer, and down to 30 and 40 degrees below zero in the winter.

See Blue Price List.
BAGS EXTRA, 65c.

Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Grimm is the hardiest strain of alfalfa known in this country. It has the spreading crowns and many underground root stalks. These underground root stalks protect the buds from extreme cold in winter. The top crown buds may suffer, but these under-surface buds are rarely injured. It is for this reason principally that this is the type of plant adapted to the Northwest.

The non-hardy strains possess upright crowns and usually a straight tap root with few if any lateral roots and no underground root stalks. In severe winters these exposed crown buds are certain to suffer.

Within recent years Grimm alfalfa seed has gained in popularity, as it has demonstrated its superiority over common varieties. In various trials alfalfa of the Grimm variety has withstood against extremes of temperature and moisture con-

ditions when common varieties have succumbed. Grimm seed has been brought to a price where many farmers will not hesitate to invest in it rather than in the cheaper varieties.

When purchasing Grimm alfalfa seed be sure that you are getting the genuine Grimm. Grimm alfalfa is a high-priced seed and for that reason many concerns sell the hardiest varieties of Dakota grown alfalfa and designate it "Grimm." We buy no seed but such that we can trace back to the Grimm farm in Minnesota and every pound of seed we sell as Grimm we can positively guarantee to be such. About eighteen years ago a neighbor of Mr. Grimm, of Minnesota, sent some of this seed to his son here near Aberdeen. He planted this seed and later distributed the seed throughout the state. We can furnish the names of any of these farmers to whom he sold this seed and will be glad to do so to anyone desiring same.

See Blue Price List.
Bags, extra, 65c each.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass is the "King of Grasses." As a pasture grass it is without a rival. To the stock farmer it is his leading asset; once established, a Blue Grass pasture is a source of permanent income. Its only enemy is the burning rays of August sun, but with the returning cooler days and autumn rains it quickly restores its vigorous aftermath which remains abundant until checked by settled winter weather.

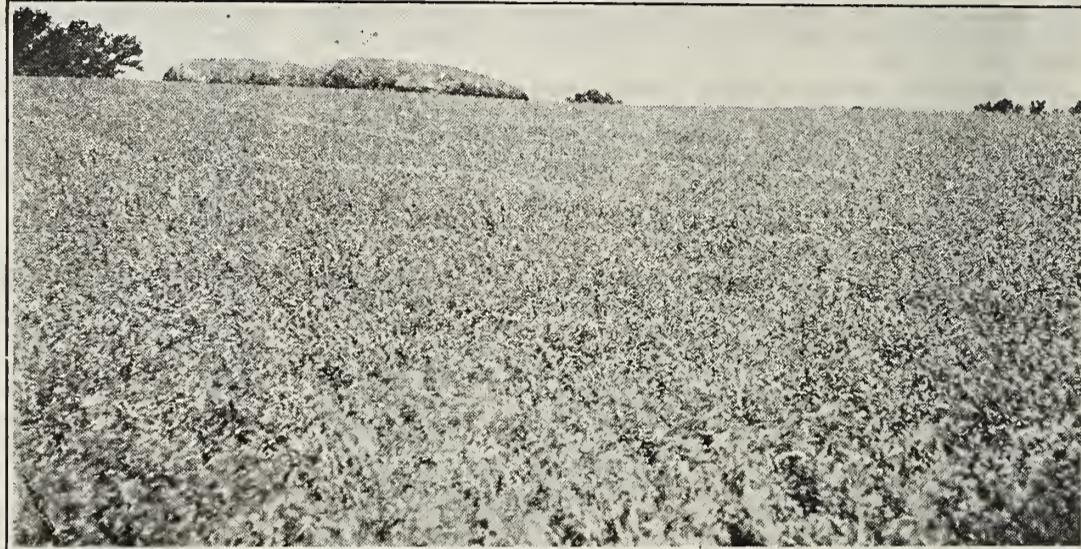
The main point is to sow early enough in the spring so that the grass will get a sufficient hold to resist the heat and drought of summer; or, if sown in the fall, the seeding should be in the latter part of August or early in September. If sown at that time, the fall rains will cause the seed to germinate quickly and grass to grow rapidly; if sown much later it is liable to be killed by frost. If sown alone, 15 to 20 lbs. of good seed should be sown per acre. When used for lawns, sow at the rate of three bushels per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass may be sown with Rye, Wheat or Barley; the grain should be sown first, the land harrowed and, if possible, rolled. After this the grass seed may be sown and covered very lightly; it will grow without covering, but light covering is advisable.

It is used mainly for lawn and pasture purposes. If intended for permanent pasture, it should not be grazed very closely for the first two years, or until it becomes well established.

Owing to its perennial habit and thick growth of sod, it is particularly suited for lawns or for turfing the slopes of terraces and embankments where the soil is good.

See Blue Price List.



Alfalfa Field.

Orchard Grass

Orchard Grass is a standard grass, grown to some extent in every state in the Union. It yields about the same amount of hay as Timothy, and, if cut at the right period, is nearly equal in feeding value.

Orchard Grass grows upon every soil not saturated with water. It is easily established, however, on any fairly well-drained soil. The land should be plowed deep, and the soil well pulverized.

Twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of Orchard Grass per acre are required. A mixture of twelve pounds of Red Clover and twenty-five pounds of Orchard Grass is very desirable.

Orchard Grass is generally sown in the spring, but, under favorable conditions, will do well if seeded in the fall. It may be sown either with small grain or alone.

It is both a pasture and hay grass. After a crop of hay has been taken off in May or June, the aftermath will furnish a desirable pasture throughout the remainder of the summer and fall season. It stands grazing well, will resist drought better than almost any other grass, starts growth very early in the spring and is one of the latest grasses to be affected by frost in the fall. It will grow in the shade, which characteristic enables the farmer to utilize his wood lots as pasture.

See Blue Price List.



Blue Grass.



Red Top

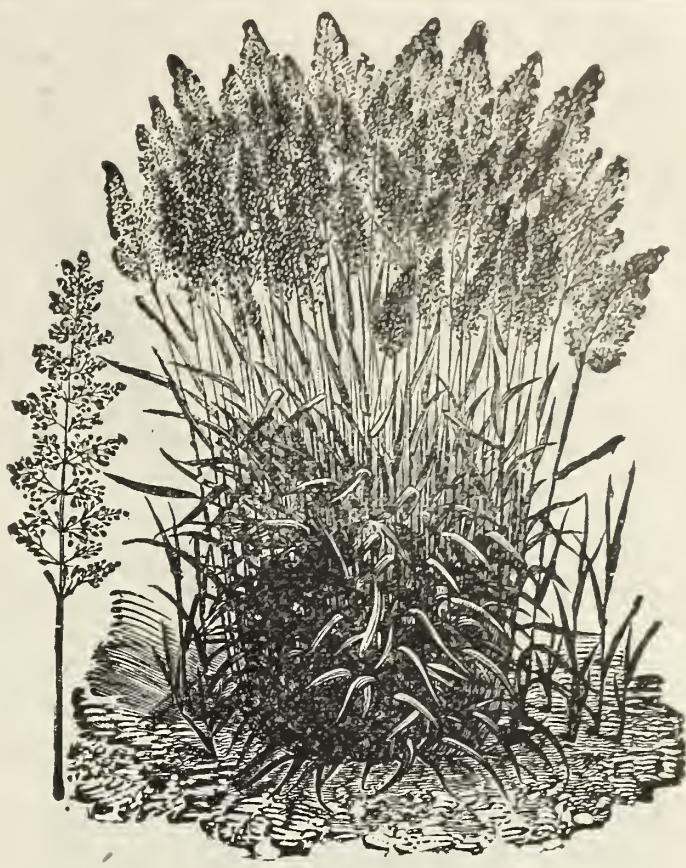
Red Top is highly thought of, both as a permanent pasture and as a meadow grass for hay. It thrives under a wider range of soil and climate than any other cultivated grass. The sod of this grass is also useful in preventing soils from washing.

For sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands liable to overflow, or soils not quite rich enough for Timothy, or other Grasses or Clovers, Red Top is especially valuable. It will not do well in sandy or leachy soils, but it is said to be adapted to a wider range of soil and climatic conditions than any cultivated grass grown in America.

If sown alone, one bushel (14 pounds) of solid seed per acre is the usual rate of seeding. It may be sown alone either spring or fall, or with some small grain as a nurse crop. If covered after sowing, it should be done very lightly, rolling being preferable to brushing or harrowing.

It is often sown with other Grasses and Clovers, especially Timothy and Clover. These additions increase both the quality and quantity of the hay. The dense sod of Red Top will continue its growth for a longer period during the year than almost any other grass.

See Blue Price List.



Red Top.

Brome-Grass

(*Bromus inermis*)

The introduction of Brome-Grass into the arid and semi-arid regions of the West and Northwest has given the people of those states a pasture and meadow grass of great promise.

As it is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pastures, its value to the farmers in dry regions cannot be overestimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and chemical analyses show that it is rich in flesh-forming ingredients—much more so than Timothy. It is very hardy and



when once established, is not injured by severe spring and fall frosts. As it starts to grow very early in the spring before any of the grasses upon native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green and succulent far into November, it will supply the long-felt want of early spring and late fall pastures.

The yield of hay from Brome-Grass varies from one to four and a half tons per acre. The quality of the hay is excellent, fully equaling that of Timothy in palatability and nutritive qualities. In order to obtain the best product, the hay should be cut at time of full bloom. One important feature which distinguishes Brome-Grass from other hay grasses is that it does not deteriorate rapidly after the flowering period. After furnishing three or four crops of hay, the sod thickens up too much for a good growth of stems. This thickening occurs sooner if the grass is allowed to ripen seed than it does when it is cut for hay, or if it has been seeded heavily at first.

The land should be fall plowed, disked and harrowed thoroughly, then seeded in the spring. Sow broadcast at rate of 18 to 20 pounds per acre and harrow thoroughly.

See Blue Price List.

Slender Wheat Grass

Slender Wheat Grass, often called Western Rye Grass, is a native of this country and is cultivated in the Dakotas and the Canadian Northwest. The seed is sown in the spring as early as possible on a well-prepared and packed seed bed. It is usually sown at the rate of 20 pounds per acre with a nurse crop. Care must be exercised not to cover the seed too deeply. When sown with a nurse crop, the grass does not yield hay the first season, but produces heavily the second year. Some growers suggest sowing Red Clover with this grass. Such a mixture helps to overcome the slippery nature of the grass and makes it more easily handled; it also gives a better aftermath for pasture. It is not advisable to practice autumn seeding on account of the severe winters in sections where it is grown.

Slender Wheat Grass is better adapted to use as hay than *Bromus inermis*, but does not afford as good a pasture since it does not propagate by root stocks and consequently does not withstand stamping and grazing. This grass is also becoming popular in crop rotation, especially in northwestern Canada. For this purpose many farmers value it more than *Bromus*, as it can be plowed up without difficulty and the land seeded to some other crop.

See Blue Price List.



Wheat Grass.



Timothy.

Timothy

Timothy is the standard hay of commerce. The cheapness of the seed, the ease of culture, and excellent quality of the hay make it a favorite.

It is adapted to all soils, but succeeds best on moist loams and clays. The life of a Timothy meadow varies according to soil and climate. It produces more profitable yields the first and second years.

Timothy is grown in a four or five-year rotation; 15 pounds of Timothy are considered a full seeding when used alone; when seeded with Clover, Wheat, Oats or Barley, 8 to 12 pounds of Timothy with 4 to 5 pounds of Red Clover is a desirable mixture.

It is preferable to cut Timothy after the seed is formed and in full milk on account of the roots being better able to withstand drought. It should be cut 4 inches from the ground, as most Timothy is killed by mowing close and early, before it has come to maturity.

See Blue Price List.

Meadow Fescue

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass, as it is sometimes called, is a valuable hay and pasture grass. In nearly all the northern states and in Canada, where more recently grown, it is coming into special favor. It may often be used to advantage in permanent pasture and meadow mixtures. It is a very valuable grass to sow on wet or moist lands, as it grows very rapidly and tends to keep down the coarser grasses which naturally grow in such places. It will thrive in wet places when trampled by stock, where Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass or Clover would fail. It is particularly adapted to clay and other heavy soils.

Seeding.—Meadow Fescue is usually sown in the fall, from about August 15th to September 15th, without a nurse crop. It may also be seeded in the spring. The seed bed is generally prepared by disking a cornfield or plowing under grain stubble. A finely pulverized, firm seed bed is necessary for the proper germination of this, as well as other kinds of grass. The seed may be sown broadcast and covered with a harrow, as other grass and Clover seeds usually are. Fifteen to 20 pounds of seed per acre are recommended.

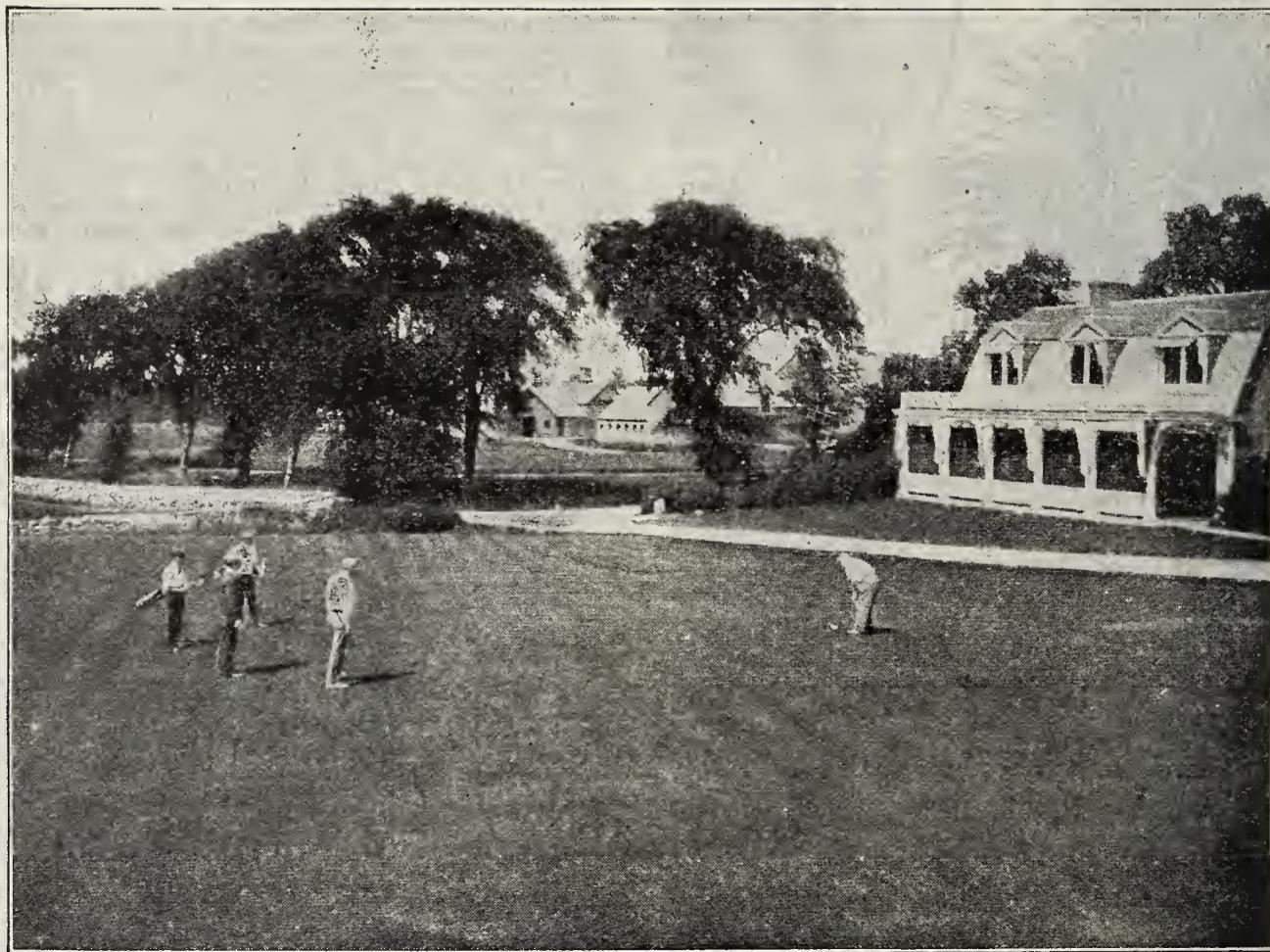
Meadow Fescue produces a good quality of hay which is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Generally speaking, it does not yield so much hay as Timothy, but when established the meadow will live longer. We recommend this for a hay crop where Timothy does not do well.

BAGS EXTRA, 65c.

See Blue Price List.

GRASS MIXTURES

Mixture for Hog Pasture This superior mixture will be considered very heavy seeding and expensive, but if you desire a permanent hog pasture, you cannot afford to be conservative on seed or limit the varieties. This mixture contains the following varieties of grass, also the actual percentage of each that the mixture contains: White Blossom Sweet Cloevr, 10%; Alfalfa, 10%; Red Clover, 4%; Alsike Clover, 4%; Timothy, 5%; Kentucky Blue Grass, 20%; Orchard Grass, 16%; Meadow Fescue, 15%; Bromis Inermis, 8%; Red Top, 8%. Twenty pounds per acre.



Lawn from Loeks Lawn Grass Seed.

Mixture for High Land This mixture is very good for pasture and hay. Contains the following varieties of grass and their respective percentage: Alfalfa, 15%; Red Clover, 10%; Timothy, 10%; Bromis Inermis, 15%; Alsike Clover, 10%; Slender Wheat Grass, 15%; White Dutch Clover, 8%. Fifteen pounds per acre.

See Blue Price List.

Mixture for Low, Damp Soil This mixture can be cut for hay, but is better for pasture. Contains the following varieties of grass with their respective percentage: Alsike Clover, 10%; Meadow Fescue, 20%; Red Top, 15%; Bromis Inermis, 15%; Orchard Grass, 30%; Slender Wheat Grass, 20%. Twenty pounds per acre.

See Blue Price List.

LOEBS LAWN GRASS SEED

In procuring seed for establishing a lawn, too great care cannot be exercised. Pure seed, of high germination, is of great importance in securing a good stand of grass. Pure seed is the keynote to a clean lawn, provided the work of preparing the land has been efficiently done. Thorough preparation involves not merely the mechanical treatment of the soil to reduce it to a proper seed bed, but the use of weed-free manure and the adoption of a course of treatment previous to preparing for the lawn which shall serve to eradicate weeds. Such preparation, coupled with pure seed, should give a satisfactory stand of grass which shall need only the usual care necessary to maintain a lawn after it is once established. Too much cannot be said in favor of securing pure seed, and, if possible, specially selected seed. This is, of course, of considerable importance with light seeds like blue grass, red top, and seeds of the bent grasses. In the case of blue grass, select seed weighs about 22 pounds to the bushel, while the ordinary grade of blue grass, although it may be called pure, averages about 12 pounds to the bushel.

Select or recleaned blue grass is, therefore, the most economical to buy, although the original cost is considerably more than that of the common article. The stand of grass resulting from the use of recleaned selected seed is much more uniform than when seed containing a great number of hulls and light seeds is employed.

In order that seeds of suitable character may be secured, it is desirable in the first place to determine the varieties which succeed best in the locality.

The largest users of lawn grass seed use Kentucky blue grass and red top, either equal parts, by weight, or more often two parts blue grass and one part red top, sowing in either case 70 pounds to the acre, and in most cases sowing also 6 quarts of white clover to the acre.

Our lawn mixtures are composed of approximately one-third Kentucky blue grass, almost as much red top, with Rhode Island bent, creeping bent, sheep fescue, red fescue, and a little sweet vernal grass to give the lawn a pleasant odor when cut. These mixtures are admirably adapted for ordinary conditions of light and shade, dry and wet, of the average lawn.

Loebs "Hub City" Lawn Grass Seed

Loebs "Hub City" Lawn Grass Seed is the cleanest, the heaviest, the cheapest, the best, because it is made up of Extra Recleaned Seeds of the close-growing varieties best adapted for the purpose. It is composed of the finest varieties of grasses, each of which has its season of beauty, and the result of its blending is the production of a sod that is always evergreen and velvety. Many of the finest lawns of our city are seeded with Loebs "Hub City" Lawn Grass, the preparation of which is a specialty with us. Being free from chaff, it requires less seed of Loebs "Hub City" than any other brand. Hence it is economical in the end. One pound will sow 450 square feet. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Loebs Quick Growth Lawn Seed

We frequently have inquiries for a lawn mixture which will give quick results, and our "QUICK GROWTH" has been prepared with this end in view. It is especially useful where for some reason or other the seed cannot be sown in early spring. Where sowing must be delayed until May, the Quick Growth mixture will cover the ground like magic, and later on produce a permanent and

beautiful sod. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 25 lbs., \$8.00.

Loebs Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed

FOR SHADY PLACES

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly spots caused by the fact that ordinary varieties of grasses used for lawns do not do well in the shade; consequently we have prepared a mixture of grasses which naturally grow in shady spots. Before sowing in such places, it is well to rake off the surface thoroughly and then supply air slaked lime at the rate of one bushel to every 1,000 square feet. Use one pound for every 450 square feet. Prices, by mail, postpaid. Lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Blue Grass and White Dutch Clover Lawn Mixture

We personally consider this our very best lawn seed. It is the finest and purest of all grass seeds and is indeed reliable. The demand for this one variety alone is as great as that of all the other varieties combined. Contains 66 2-3% Kentucky Blue Grass and 33 1-3% White Dutch Clover. Per lb., 55c, postpaid; 45c per lb. by freight or express. Kentucky Blue Grass (alone), 45c per lb., postpaid; 35c per lb., freight or express. White Dutch Clover (alone), 75c per lb., postpaid; 65c per lb., freight or express.



Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass

This grass was introduced by the Department of Agriculture and it has been tested at several experiment stations.

Sudan Grass belongs to the Sorghum family. It is an annual, lacking underground root stalks. Two cuttings can be obtained under favorable conditions, and growers near Minneapolis report two big crops last season. The yields vary from 1 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre.

Sudan Grass when seeded broadcast or in drills averages about 3 to 5 feet in height and has stems

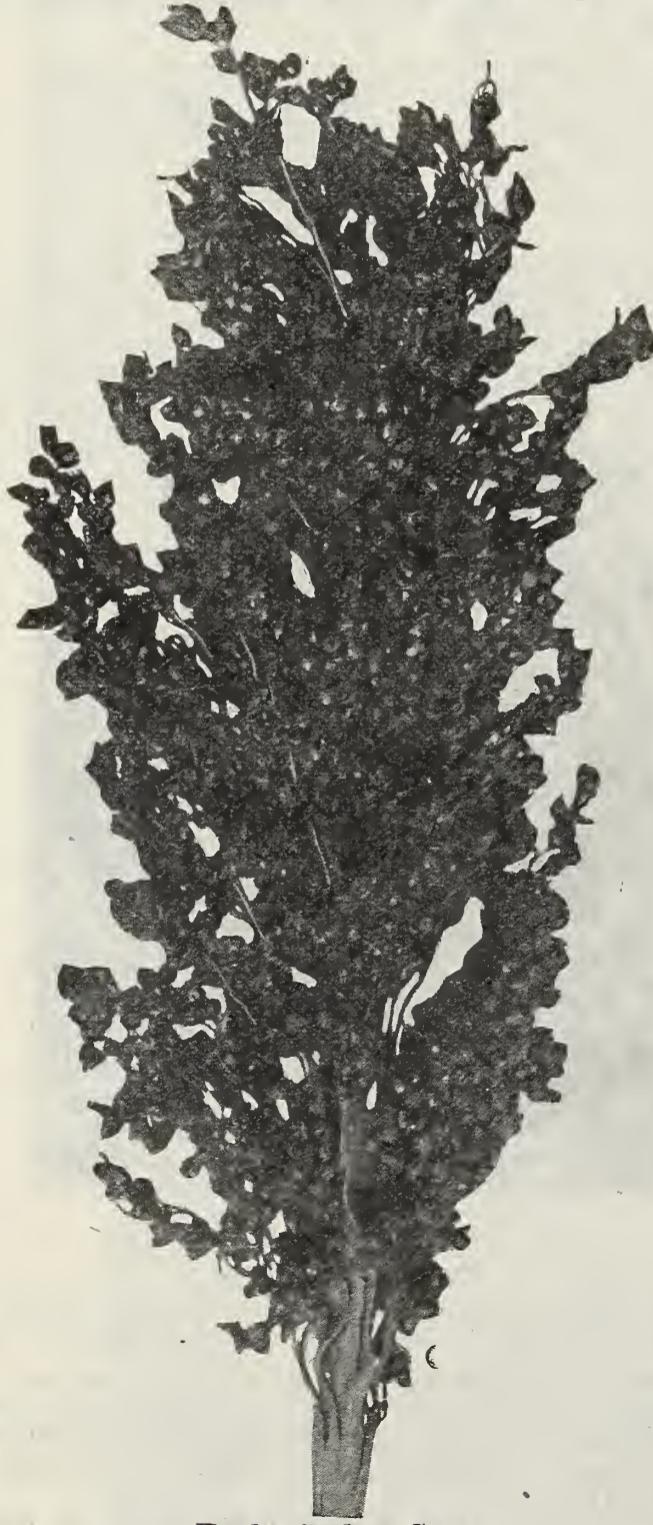
a little smaller than a lead pencil, being about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. If grown in rows and cultivated it reaches a height of 5 to 9 feet, and the stems are larger than usual, being about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The panicle is loose and open.

Sow Sudan Grass after the soil has become warm, about corn-planting time. It may be drilled from one-half to one inch deep. For seed production, sow 6 lbs. per acre in rows and cultivate. When broadcast, sow 16 to 24 lbs. per acre. It may be cut with a mower or binder.

See Blue Price List.

Early Amber Sugar Cane or Sorghum

Amber Cane is one of the oldest and earliest maturing varieties of Sorghum now in use. It requires approximately 70 to 100 days to mature, depending on soil and climatic conditions. Because of its early maturity it has become very popular. Since the growth of the plants is very slow during the first few weeks, it is essential to have the soil free of weeds and of good tilth, otherwise the plants may be overwhelmed with weeds. May be sown broadcast at the rate of 35 to 40 pounds per acre, thus producing a fine quality of hay, or planted in rows 21 to 24 inches apart to permit cultivation. Owing to its great adaptability as a food for live stock, it can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to south. It grows right along



Early Amber Cane.

through the severest and most prolonged drouths, after the plants have secured a good start. It springs up quickly after being fed or cut.

See Blue Price List.

Kaffir Corn Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stalks are brittle and juicy, bearing numerous wide leaves and does not harden like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder for all kinds of stock and is highly relished by cattle. For fodder sow 25 to 50 lbs. per acre, either broadcast or with drill.

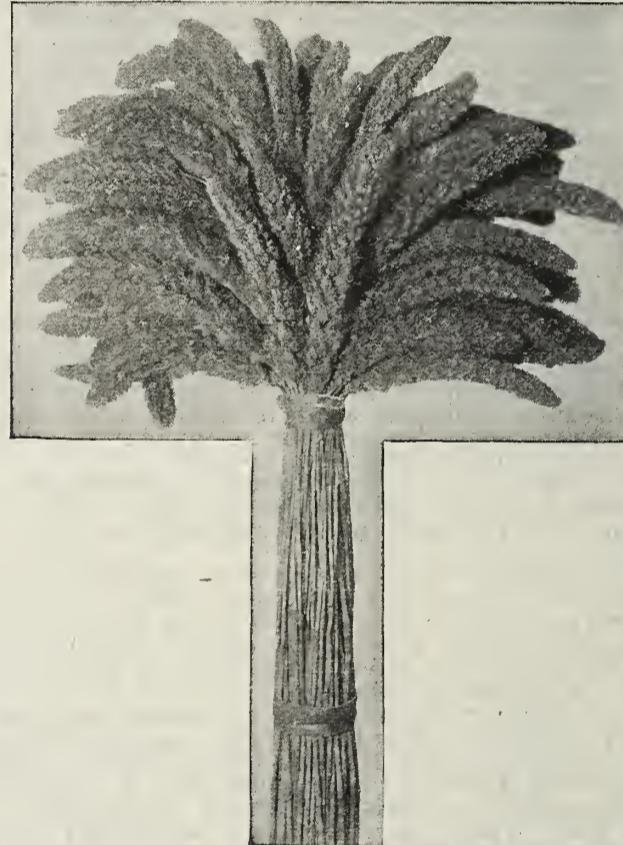
See Blue Price List.

Feterita We know of no other variety of seed that has ever sprung into such popular favor. Feterita has taken the country by storm. The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drouth and its earliness. We advise you to plant a good acreage of Feterita and especially if you live in a region subject to extremely dry weather. We also advise you to get your seed early as there is going to be an immense demand for this wonderful grain.

See Blue Price List.

Milo Maize Corn It produces large quantities of green fodder. It grows well where Amber Cane succeeds. The seed is an excellent fattener, and relished by all cattle, hogs, etc. Stalks 5 to 6 feet tall.

See Blue Price List.



Golden Millet (True Southern Grown Seed). In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed, and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Northern seed, and that means better hay. In fact, it is our judgment, based on an experience of many years, that a farmer had better, from the standpoint of profit alone, sow Southern grown Millet than to sow the best Northern Millet as a gift. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character become coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

We wish to say that any Millet seed offered and shipped by us as Golden Millet is true Southern grown seed, and that only.

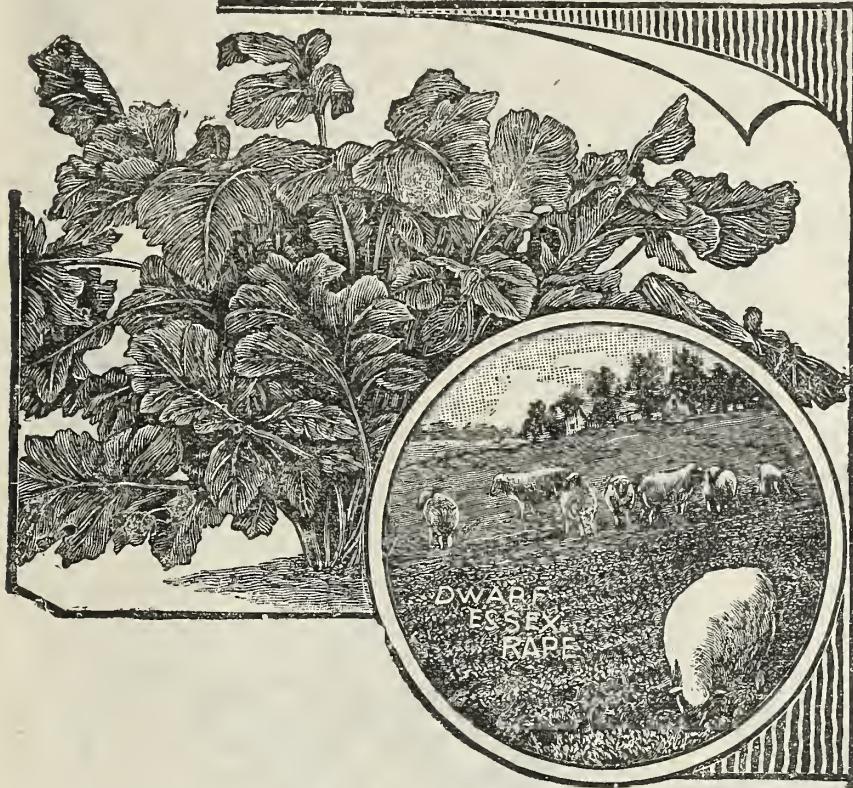
Golden Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre; 50 lbs. per bu. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre.

See Blue Price List.
Bags, extra, 65c each.

Golden Millet (northern grown) As stated before, Golden Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the Golden (Southern Seed). It is usually much cheaper than true Golden. Grows usually from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. We have in store this season an especially fine lot of Golden Millet which is as nearly perfect in quality as Golden Millet can be.

See Blue Price List.

Common Millet Common Millet is the earliest of the commonly grown varieties. It is also very drouth resistant and will give fair returns on the poorer class of soils. This millet may be grown to advantage in some of the northern sections of the millet belt. The hay produced from this variety is not coarse as some of the other millets and is preferred by many feeders on this account. Bu., \$3.00.



Siberian Millet Siberian Millet is regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in the western states. It matures about the same as Common and Hungarian Millet and has been successfully grown in sections where the season is too short to mature a corn crop. Probably no variety of millet produces a heavier yield, or better quality of hay. Its abundant growth, combined with a leafy character of stalk and drouth resistant qualities, has brought it into high favor among stockmen in the northwestern states. Bu., \$3.00.

See Blue Price List.

Japanese Millet Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. Cultivate until the plant is 18 inches high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds. It does best on low, moist ground.

See Blue Price List.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, and makes fair hay if cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to the Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed.

See Blue Price List.

Early Fortune Millet A most promising variety, of which astonishing yields are reported. It is very early, and is claimed to be rust proof. The seed is very beautiful and distinguished in appearance and is of a beautiful red color. The seed is two or three times the size of Golden Millet. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It gives a large yield both of seed and fodder. It can be fed to horses and other stock without injury, even when cut so late that the seed has formed. The seeds are smooth, the heads are branching, and in other respects this variety is similar to Hog Millet except for the color of the seed.

BAGS EXTRA.

Bags with Millet.....	85c
Bags with Cane, Kafir, Feterita, Milo Maize and Sudan Grass	30c

Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape has been usually grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and lambs, but it is now being found equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock.

Under average conditions a yield of from 10 to 20 tons or more of green forage per acre may be expected. According to a recent government bulletin, one acre of Rape with grain will fatten 20 wethers in two months. Ten hogs eat about one-third of an acre in the same time.

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine.

It should be from 8 to 12 inches high when stock is first turned in and it ought to make growth enough to support at least ten sheep per acre during the growing period of the Rape crop. Rape makes a second growth from the standing roots when the live stock is removed, and may be repastured later. Successive sowings, made three or four weeks apart until July 1st, will give a very satisfactory feeding crop throughout the entire Summer.

We recommend sowing 3 pounds of Rape seed per acre in the Corn field at the last cultivation or before, allowing hogs to pasture the Corn and Rape together. This makes the cost of growing the Rape about 40c per acre and nets splendid returns.

See Blue Price List.

Japanese Buckwheat The Japanese is the best, most productive and decidedly the most prolific variety in cultivation; produces the finest flour and is a week earlier than Silver Hull. From $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed sown a crop of 40 bushels has been harvested. In color the grain is a rich dark brown.

See Blue Price List.

Silver Hull Buckwheat A standard variety, largely grown, and gives excellent satisfaction. Our Dakota seed produces enormous crops of 38 to 40 bushels per acre, continues in bloom longer than the common buckwheat. The flour is whiter and more nutritious.

Canada Field Peas, Yellow No other grain crop except Oats can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value and the same is true of the straw. As a pasture for certain kinds of live stock, Peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose.

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development, if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle, Peas are probably unexcelled.

Peas furnish a good food for milk cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form, and they are also excellent in milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk, they may usually form one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.

Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be

fed to them more freely, but in no instance should they form the sole ration before the finishing period begins. During the fattening period, Peas are unexcelled when fed as the sole grain food. They promote growth, while they fatten in excellent form, and they furnish a sweet, firm and excellent quality of pork.

Along with oats, in, say, equal parts, by weight, Peas make good grain ration for ewes in milk and also lambs, more especially when the latter are for the early market. When sheep are being fattened for the block in winter, no grain food can be fed which will be found more suitable than Peas and Oats.

The quantity to sow per acre will vary from 1½ to 2 bushels.

See Blue Price List.

Cow Peas Northern Grown. Furnishes good pasture for cattle, sheep and swine, may be used for soiling or hay, but for the two purposes last named it is a little difficult to handle. It has great power to enrich the land by putting in it nitrogen drawn from the air, and since it may be grown as a catch crop, an immense future lies before it in enriching the soils. When pastured by cattle, the early pods should be well formed, before turning in the stock. When pastured by swine, the crop should be allowed to get nearly ripe. When plowed under as a fertilizer, the plowing should be done when the plants are in full bloom.

Cow Peas are usually sown broadcast at the rate of 4 to 6 pecks per acre. When drilled, 2 to 3 pecks are usually sufficient when the rows are far enough apart to permit cultivation.

See Blue Price List.

Soy or Soja Beans Northern Grown. Valuable for hay or soiling feed for cows, hog and sheep pasture, also green manure. They resemble the navy bean in general appearance. Like clover they are great soil enrichers, gathering in nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil. Many tests show that they may be grown wherever Corn will ripen. The Northern grown Beans are hardier and mature earlier than the Southern ones. They should be planted after Corn in rows 2½ feet apart with 6 to 8 plants to the foot of row if grown for the beans, requiring about ½ bushel of seed per acre. When grown for hay, it is preferable to plant the rows closer together or sow broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre.

Hairy Vetch

Sometimes called Winter or Sand Vetch. This is one of the best annuals grown for stock feed, soil improving purposes, and as a cover crop in orchards. If used as a soiling crop, an acre of Vetches seeded with Oats, Rye or Winter Wheat, will yield six to eight tons of green fodder, which is readily eaten by all kinds of stock.

It will grow in almost any well-drained soil, and is especially suitable for sandy soil. The seed-bed should be clean, firm, moist and well-pulverized.

Hairy Vetch is usually sown from about the middle of August to the first of October; or in the spring from the latter part of April to the middle of May. It may be sown broadcast or with a grain drill at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. Less seed will be required, if drilled. The seed should be covered about the same depth as grains.

A bushel of Rye, Wheat or Oats per acre is usually sown with one bushel of Vetch, so as to furnish a support to keep the vines off the ground. The vines are very difficult to cut when sown alone.

Vetch should be cut for hay when the pods are half formed. It may be cut for green feed at the time it is in full bloom.

See Blue Price List.

Kherson and Sixty Day Oats

Kherson and Sixty Day Oats are very similar and perhaps identical, so that the same description may be applied to both.

Their growth is vigorous but not rank; the plants being slender and strong, and of average height. The panicle is open, medium in size, bearing from 25 to 50 spikelets. The kernels are small to medium in size, slender in shape but plump and thin hulled, making them very meaty and very heavy per measured bushel. The larger kernel in the spikelet at times bears a short weak awn. The color of the grain is from a pale yellow or almost white to a deep yellow, the intensity of color varying with weather conditions. They are among the earliest oat varieties known, usually maturing in 70 to 90 days from the date of seeding.

An early maturing grain has more assurance of escaping rust and drought or frost in northern latitudes that often come before later maturing grains are mature.

Because of their early maturity and rather scanty foliage, they are particularly suitable to use as a nurse crop for grass and clover.

These oats are more adapted to low, rich ground than most varieties, for they have a less tendency to rust or lodge. There is probably no other known variety of oats so suitable to such a wide range of soil and climate and still remain productive.

Comparative yields with other varieties over a period show the Kherson variety to be somewhat higher.

See Blue Price List.

Swedish Select Oats

Swedish Select Oats was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Moscow district of Russia in 1899 and distributed among the U. S. Experiment Stations. It is a typical white oats with a long spreading panicle, kernels large, plump and heavy. The larger kernel in the spikelet usually grows a strong, twisted, black awn. During favorable seasons the weight per measured bushel is very high. It is a strong grower with broad leaves and stiff, tall straw, growing somewhat coarser than the Kherson and yielding more straw to the acre. This oats is a later maturing variety, requiring 100 to 115 days to mature from the date of seeding. It is popular for its stiff straw and drought-resisting qualities and its splendid ability to grow on soils of medium fertility so prevalent throughout the northern states. Its strong, dense root system enables it to resist considerable drought. It is also a valuable variety of oats to grow under irrigation in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest regions. It is an exceptionally good yielder of grain and produces a fine quality of straw desired by many farmers. On rich soils or during favorable conditions this variety has a tendency to lodge, although not to any greater degree than many other varieties.



Swedish Select Oats.

Loebs Northern Grown Seed Barley Our stock is as fine as is obtainable. A splendid six-rowed barley, which has been grown in Brown county for several years and is now one of the most reliable varieties of barley grown in large quantities. It is early, very vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root and long, stiff straw have been characteristic of this barley and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory.

Seamless Grain	65c
Burlap	30c
Bags, extra, 65c each.	

Speltz or Emmer

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place and an important place, too, on their farms.

It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. As a swine feed we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows. While not quite equal to oats, it makes a fair horse feed.

Its most striking value is found in its drought-resistant qualities. Drill two bushels per acre. Forty pounds to the bushel.

See Blue Price List.

Loebs Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

No potatoes grown can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease or producing and long-keeping qualities. A barrel of potatoes is sometimes an unknown quantity. Our barrels contain a plump three bushels.

Loebs Extra Early Ohio Seed Potatoes

This grand, old and reliable potato is too well known to require a lengthy description. Almost every farmer and potato grower has at least given it a trial, and where the true and genuine stock was secured, it has always given the best of satisfaction. No matter how many new early varieties are introduced, the Early Ohio is still the leading market potato and as such we place it at the head of our potato list. If you want early potatoes, don't forget to add some of these to your order, as they will go fast at the prices we have on them. Carloads of this standard early variety are shipped every year to the southern states for seed potatoes, and the product thereof shipped back again to our largest potato markets in the eastern and northern states, where it naturally spoils the market for the home-grown potatoes. The southern potato grower realizes that by planting our extreme Northern Grown Early Ohio, he will have his crop at least ten days to two weeks earlier ready for the market than if he would plant his own or more southern grown stock. Our Northern Grown Early Ohios are vigorous and healthy, will naturally produce the largest crops and mature almost two weeks earlier than such as are bought up by seed dealers in larger cities, who pick them up in the open market, as long as they have a reddish color and an oblong to an oval form, and call them "Early Ohio." Write for prices.

Loebs Earliest Six Weeks Market Potato

It grows medium to large, oblong to round shape, a light, flesh-colored skin, white flesh, very smooth eyes even with the surface; tubers grow close together in the hill. The potatoes begin to form when the vines are only four or five inches high. Our "Early Six Weeks" is a drought resister. Why, farmers, if you want the surest potato for a dry climate, you want some of our "Early Six Weeks." They will please you and make you money. Try them. Write for prices.

Important Potatoes are forwarded by express or freight as directed, and are delivered to the transportation companies safely packed; after that our responsibility ceases. Purchasers take all risks from freezing or heating. **No charge for barrels or cartage to depot.**

Quality of Our Potatoes We send out only choice first sized potatoes and do not handle seconds at all.

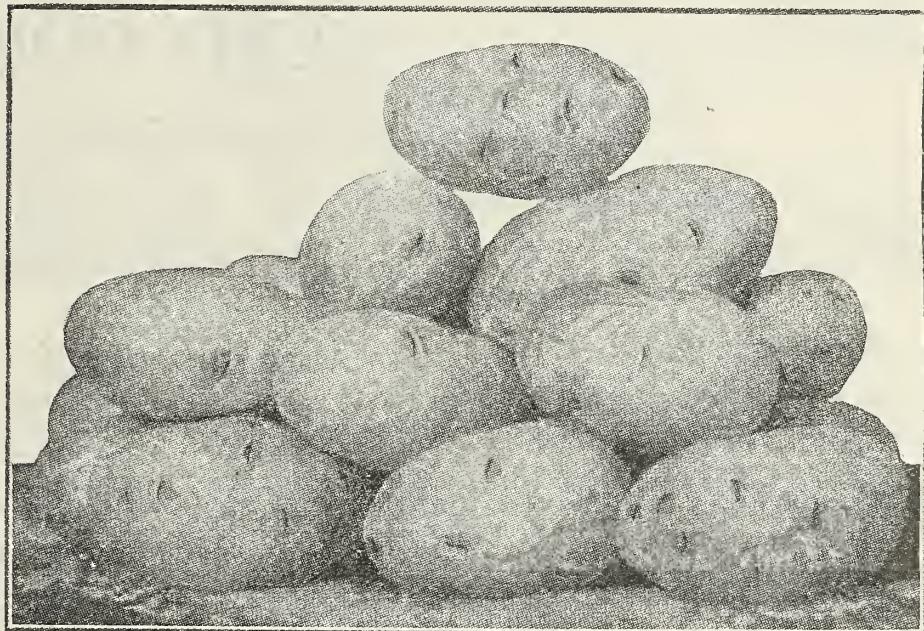
Wisconsin Pedigree Barley is a selection from Oderbrucker and comes from the foremost state in the Union in the production of barley. It is the result of many years' selection and breeding, starting with a single perfect stalk. In yield it averages 15 to 20 bushels more than other sorts and the quality is unequalled. The long, large heads are completely filled out. The color is brighter and whiter than any other barley now on the market. Another important matter is that the kernels are all uniform in size, plumpness, color, etc., and nearly always overruns in weight. It is a most vigorous grower with tall, strong straw which stands up better than any other. Every barley grower should hasten to get a start with this new and coming variety.

See Blue Price List.

New Russian Flax More attention should be paid to good and clean flax seed, as it is such an important item. While you raise flax you might just as well raise the very best, so you will not have to stand a dockage of 10 to 15 pounds per bushel for foul seeds, such as wild mustard, barn weed and wild buckwheat, so commonly found in flax. What we offer is nice, clean, healthy seed, grown on new land. Write us for prices when ready to buy. Ask for sample.

BAGS EXTRA.

Seamless Grain, 65c; Burlap, 30c.



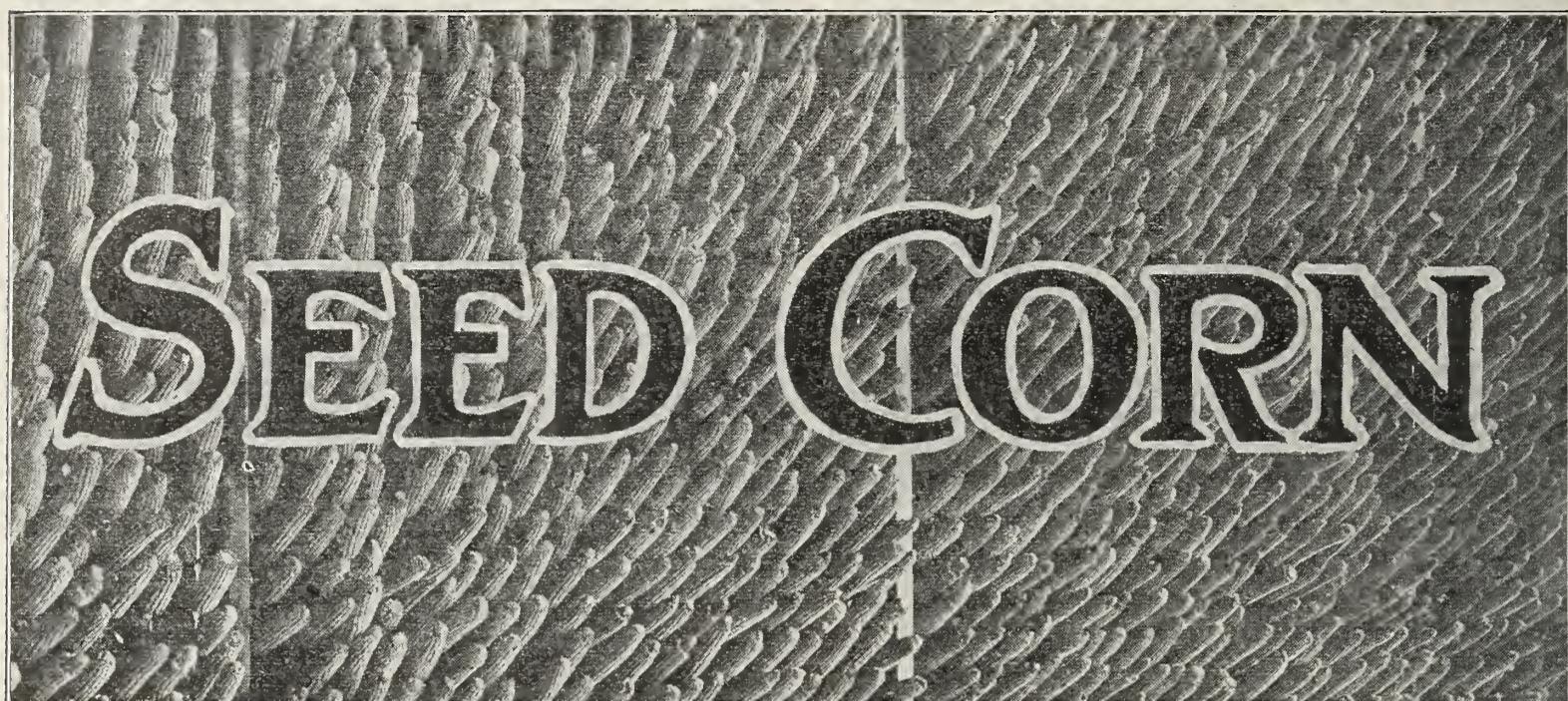
Loebs Early Ohios.

Date of Shipment Potatoes will be shipped at any date ordered if customer will assume all risk, but where no special instructions are given to the contrary, we will hold same until, in our judgment, there will be no danger from freezing.

Best Varieties Only We do not aim to supply a long list of varieties. The sorts we offer, however, are all **proven kinds** —that is, all have been widely grown and found to be the **very best in cultivation**. Our description may be implicitly relied on.

Change Your Seed There is profit as well as satisfaction in planting Loebs Seed, for not only is it pure, but the additional yield to be secured from a change of seed ought every time to fully pay for the seed itself, so that the investment itself is really nothing.

Early Orders Everything points in the direction of a lively demand for Choice Seed Potatoes the coming season, and while we have a good stock in store at present, we would advise customers to send in orders early. We will hold and ship when safe. Orders to hold potatoes must be accompanied by remittance. Write for prices on larger lots. **Please give plain shipping directions.**



DON'T PLANT "JUST CORN" PLANT SEED CORN

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

On arrival of seed corn examine it, test it, have your state or United States Department of Agriculture test it, and if not satisfactory, or if for any reason you do not wish to keep the seed return them within ten days and we will promptly return your money. This guarantee holds good on any seed corn, clover, grass or other seeds purchased of us. Could you ask any fairer offer?

DAKOTA GROWN SEED CORN

All our corn listed on the following pages was grown for us right here in Brown county, South Dakota, with the exception of our Southern Fodder.

We have the choicest and finest varieties of seed corn this season that we have ever handled and we have been in the seed corn business for 23 years.

Just a few words in regard to the manner in which we handle such large quantities of corn. Our corn storage building, which is 50 by 100 feet, is extremely well ventilated and is kept at an even temperature (well above freezing) all winter, which assures us that our corn is never touched by frost after it has been placed in the cribs. Here, the corn is sorted and constantly tested to make sure that every bushel of corn that we send out is of satisfactory germination.

As you well know, last spring was a very critical season for seed corn. However, we were more than pleased with our corn room, as our corn retained its high germination from fall until spring. People who have visited our corn room give us credit for having the finest corn room in the Northwest and they assure us that our efforts toward putting out good seed corn are heartily appreciated.

No matter how much moisture corn contains, there is no danger of the vitality being weakened after it has been placed in our corn room.

You will find it very interesting and well worth your time to inspect our corn room and see how the corn is sorted, shelled and graded.

Of course we would like to have your orders, but whether we get them or not. we invite you to come in and see our stock. We are here for service.

Each year farmers in this locality plant corn that fails to mature simply because they plant corn imported from a southern locality even though it may have been less than 50 miles distant and was not acclimated. Soft or immature corn has not as high a feed value as thoroughly matured corn. Why not overcome this difficulty by ordering home-grown seed corn from us? The seed we offer is selected, graded, tested—ready to plant. All our corn does not test 100% germination, but it is the best obtainable.

This spring more corn than ever will be planted because doubting farmers have seen with their own eyes that it pays to plant corn.

Secure your seed corn early; don't wait until planting time and then be obliged to get your corn planted late or fail to get the variety you wanted. Ask to see our corn and the methods we use in drying it. We are always ready for inspection.

The Wonder Corn of the North

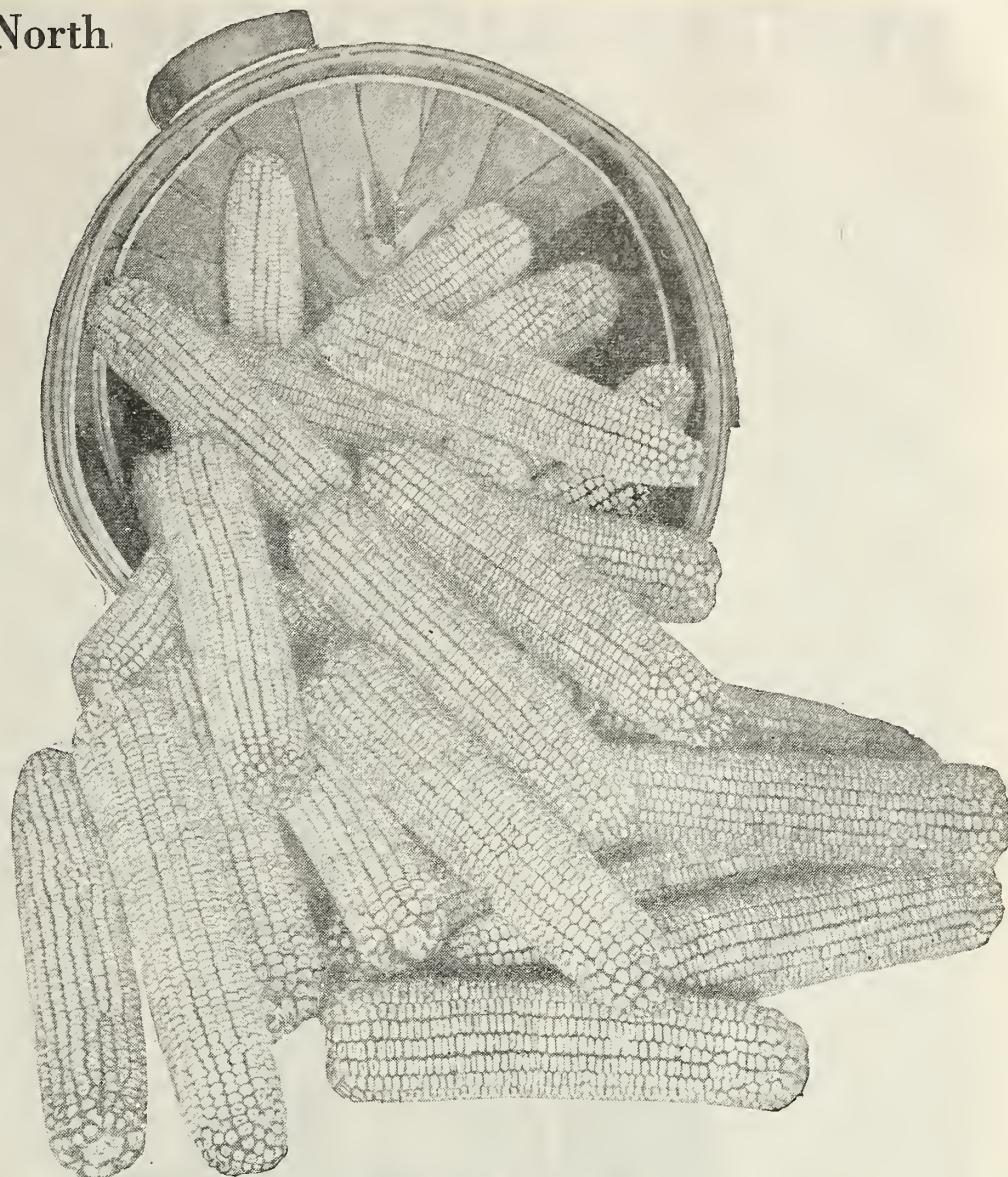
Minnesota No. 13

Farmers living in the latitude of central Dakota will find this variety superior in quality and productivity to any other they can plant. It is rightly named—for the results that corn growers in the North and Northwest secure from it year after year are assuredly **wonderful**.

Minnesota No. 13 is an early maturing—100-day—yellow corn, famous for big yields and hardy adaptability to a great range of soils and climatic conditions. It is enormously productive and more dependable in most sections of the North than any other variety known, because of its big yields and early maturity. It is more quickly acclimated than any other variety and will thrive and produce heavily on soils where the other less hardy varieties entirely fail. It is an excellent fodder corn, too—stalks frequently growing to 7 feet high.

This variety is one of the most successful ones ever developed by the Minnesota Agricultural College Experiment Station. Ears average 8 inches in length and usually grow two on a stalk. There are 16 to 20 rows of kernels growing compactly from butt to tip of each ear, and the color is a rich, bright yellow. Kernels are wedge shaped and the ears are almost invariably well filled, and the individual kernels plump and well colored. No corn makes a better appearance or excels Minnesota No. 13 for quality.

We are offering the very highest quality of Minnesota No. 13 Seed Corn this season, and advise our customers to **order early. Price, shelled and graded, bu., \$3.75; ear corn, bu., \$4.00.**



Minnesota No. 13.

Pride of the North Although this is an old standard variety, having been originated here in the Northwest, it is hard to beat as an early, good yielding variety of corn, as it is one of the earliest of yellow dent corns, maturing here in the Dakotas in 80 days, and even ripening in this northern latitude if planted as late as the first of June. The ears are 6 to 8 inches long, with small cobs and very long and deep kernels which are of a very uniform, bright orange color. Seventy pounds of ear will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. The stalks grow only to a medium height, and are very leafy. You will make no mistake in planting Pride of the North. **Prices: Bu., \$4.00, shelled and graded; \$4.25 per bu. on ear.**

Gold Coin Corn or Brown County Yellow

Dent The earliest, hardiest and most drouth-resistant dent corn. No corn has given better satisfaction or yielded better grain than this justly celebrated variety.

This wonderful variety has gained great favor among the corn growers everywhere. The large amount of corn produced on so small a cob sur-

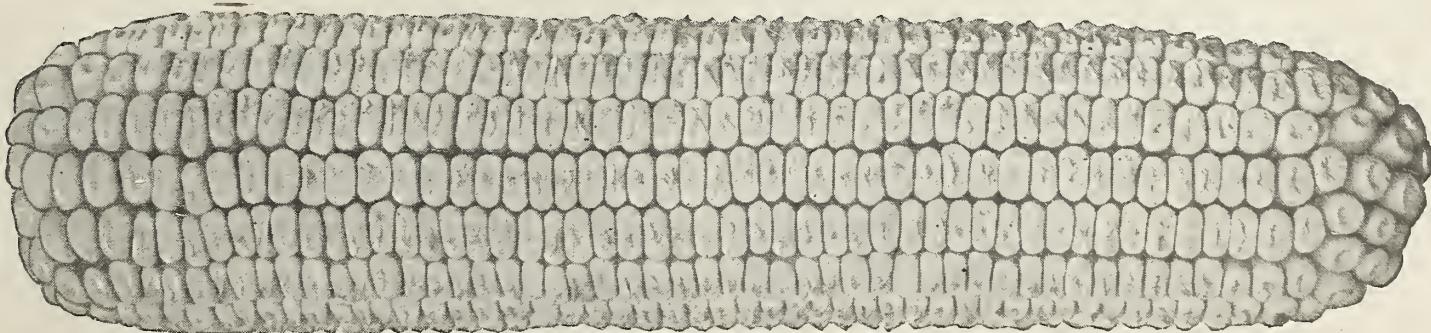
prises everyone. Our illustration will give you an accurate idea of this wonderful corn.

It is what you have been seeking. It is all corn. It is early. It is prolific. It has strong, stiff stalk and stands up well. It will outyield any other early corn. It has the smallest cob of any large grain. Is rich in oil. It will fatten faster than any corn grown. It suits the grain dealer and tops the market. It takes first prize wherever shown.

The best up-to-date corn in existence. Its broad, closely-set leaves make it a valuable fodder corn. It will please you, and it's the corn you want. We want every farmer to plant this wonderful corn, and we have put the price in reach of all. We believe that this corn planted in the northern part of South Dakota or in North Dakota is as safe a proposition as anything in the way of corn that can be secured. The seed from which our stock was grown has been grown continuously in Brown county for the past 18 or 20 years. Our stock is very good. **Prices: Bu., \$3.75, shelled and graded; \$4.00 per bu. on ear.**

BAGS EXTRA.

Seamless Grain, 65c; Burlap, 30c.



Gold Coin Corn.

RUNTE'S WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

THE BEST CORN FOR NORTHERN LATITUDE

Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent is so well known to corn growers in northern South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota as to need little comment.

It is hardy, vigorous in growth and under ordinary climate and weather conditions can be depended upon to fully mature and yield big crops.

Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent will mature in 95 to 100 days. The ears average about 9 inches long and kernels are especially deep, and the cob unusually small. Ears have 14 to 16 rows of kernels and the kernels grow so compactly that the corn shelled off the cob will actually occupy more than corn and cob before shelling.

This wonderful northern grown corn was developed by Messrs. Chas. & Ed Runte, who have won national fame as corn growers and were the first men to introduce and grow this variety in this state.

Starting in 1908, these progressive corn growers, through careful selection and culture, succeeded in producing a strain of White Cap Yellow Dent Corn remarkably adapted to northern climate conditions, with vigorous stalks, even ears, compact, deep kernels and uniformly classy appearance. This corn was introduced by them in North and South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota under the name of Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent.

Few if any men in the Dakotas have done as much for the corn industry as the Runtes, who are credited with growing the finest and best corn for the Northwest.

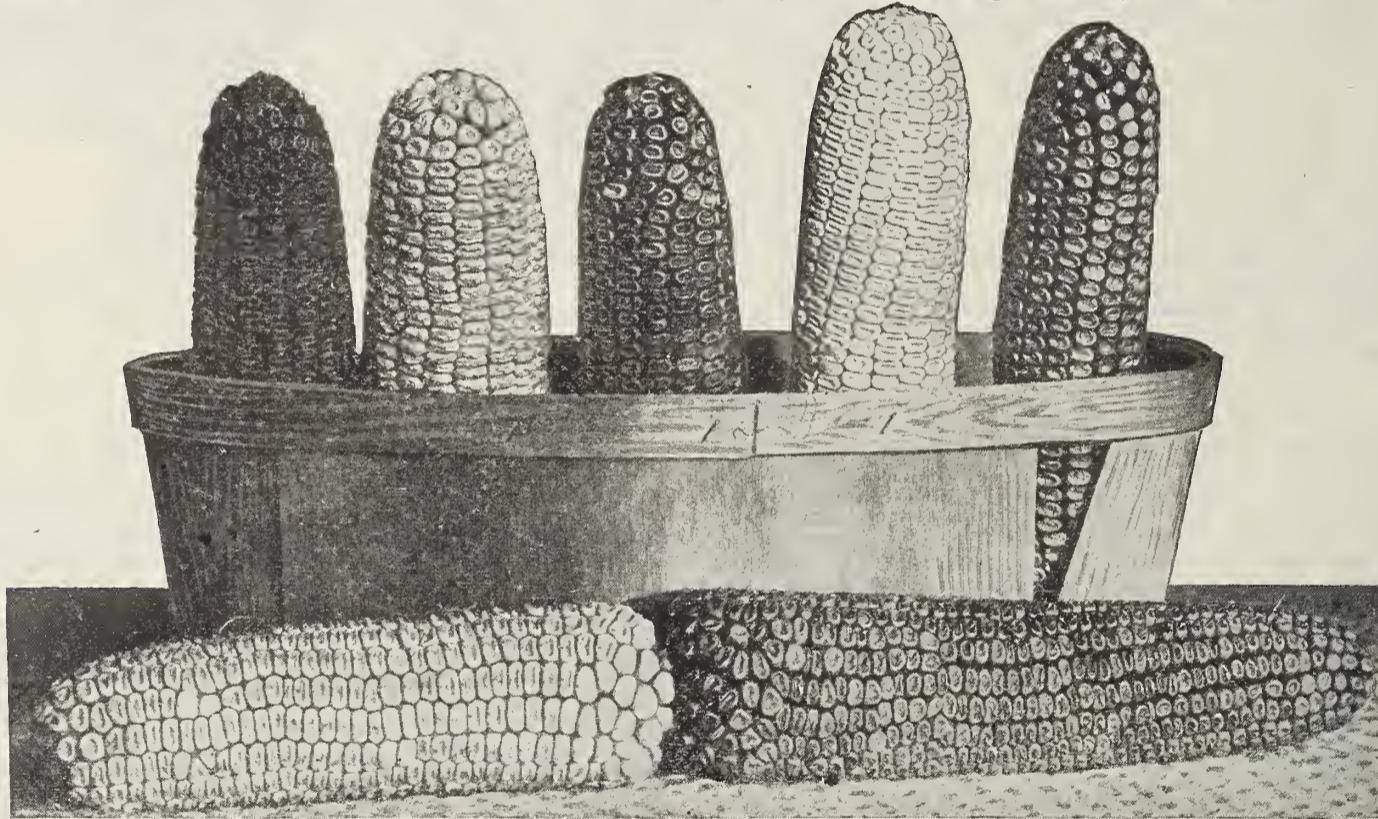
By the introduction of Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent Corn in Brown county the corn crop of this county was increased 12 bushels per acre for the county within a period of 5 years.

Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent outyields all other northern varieties. If you are looking for a corn that can be depended upon to grow and mature in the latitude of North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, we strongly recommend Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent, which has proved its worth through many years and has been a continuous and dependable crop yielder and money maker for thousands of farmers. There is no other corn that will take its place in this latitude.

For more than 12 years the White Cap Yellow Dent has been grown for us by Chas. & Ed Runte in Brown county, South Dakota—our own home county.

This announcement alone will, we believe, bring us enormous orders from farmers who have learned by actual experience to make Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent their standby. No other variety of dent corn will equal this variety for yields and feeding value.

Don't take chances, but send us your order at once, for we offer subject to unsold the original Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent grown from genuine Runte's seed and carefully tested and in every respect the highest grade of seed obtainable in this wonderful deep grained corn. Price: Per bu., \$3.75, shelled and graded; \$4.00 on ear.



Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent.

Northwestern Dent Corn Also called Bloody Butcher. It will mature in from 70 to 80 days with average weather. This is a very distinct and handsome variety, the exposed surface of the kernels being white and the sides of a pretty cherry color. It is large eared, 12-to 16-rowed, with large deep kernels and a thin cob. This corn has been originated here in the Northwest and although it is such a heavy yielder, generally producing from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, it matures here in the Northwest in 85 days. The average height of the stalks is from 6 to 7 feet and ears set about 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. It produces a large crop of corn and fodder at the same time. This corn is in great demand in both North and South Dakota, as it is so early and hardy. Northwestern Dent has been grown in the Northwest with great success and, complete satisfaction. Many stalks have two good ears. We will send samples of any corn upon request. Prices: Bu., \$4.25, shelled and graded; \$4.50 on ear.

Silver King Corn This corn was originally obtained from the Wisconsin experiment station and by a careful selection of the best and earliest ears we now have a White Dent Corn with large ears, small cob and deep kernels that is suited to our Dakota conditions. The ears of this corn average 8 to 9 inches in length and are always well filled out to the tips. As a yielder it has no superior. An average yield for this corn of 10 bushels per acre more than any other sort, and yields of over 60 bushels have been reported. These are remarkable yields when taking into consideration that the average crop of corn in Dakota is only about 35 bushels per acre.

In general there is not the demand for White Corn that there is for yellow. This is largely a matter of prejudice as they are practically the same feeding value. We urge the general growing of this splendid Corn. It is a first-class variety for general farm use—as a grain feed, for ensilage or forage. Prices: Bu., \$3.75, shelled and graded; \$4 on ear.

BAGS EXTRA. Seamless Grain, 65c; Burlap, 30c.

Farmers' Surprise or White Dent Corn

Ripens with Northwestern Dent. This early White Dent, 12 to 14 rows, has stood the test for sixteen years and is the only corn outside the Northwestern Dent that can show such a record for early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears. It is one admirably adapted to a northern climate. Those wishing a first-class white corn will find in the Farmers' Surprise a hard corn to match. This is a most valuable early variety for our Northwest. We claim, and all customers who have grown it the past ten years can prove, that the Farmers' Surprise is the hardest and most reliable Dent Corn to grow. It ripens within eighty-five days and produces just as much, if not more, than much later maturing kinds. Reliability is stamped upon every feature of this corn. As it is such a strong grower, sending its roots deep into the soil, it will produce a paying crop in most any locality where other varieties would not gather nourishment enough to grow a fair-sized stock, much less to mature an ear. The Farmers' Surprise is of a very distinct type, as our cut also indicates, the ears being symmetrically formed, long, straight and tapering to a point at once. The grain is of medium depth, compact and heavy, and the ears medium to large, averaging about 5 to 7 inches. The stalks grow only 6 to 7 feet in height, are short jointed, and produce an abundance of fodder. We have a good supply of this variety this season. **Prices: Bu., \$3.75, shelled and graded; \$4 on ear.**



Rustler White Dent

Reputed for Its Extreme Earliness. Recognizing the invariable relationship between the type grown and the ripening season we unhesitatingly recommend this variety for its reliability as an extremely high-yielding Corn in districts throughout the Northwest where ninety-day corn is an absolute essential.

This variety originated many years ago in South Dakota and is largely grown in our northwestern states. Matures in 90 to 95 days. Our stock has been selected for earliness and consequently we have sacrificed size for an earlier strain of this variety. Actual measurements of our stock show an average length of little over 8 inches and circumference of trifle less than 6½, 14 to 16 rows. For the same localities suitable for planting Minnesota No. 13 our Rustler White Dent can be planted. **Price: Bu., \$3.75, shelled and graded; \$4 on ear.**

Loebs Squaw Corn **Squaw Flint.** A very early "Native" variety having kernels all colors of the rainbow. A very beautiful corn and one that is very popular for late planting. It is what you might call all-purposes corn. It is fine for roasting ears; coming to that stage when early sweet corn is getting hard. It makes a fine fodder corn, as it throws out many suckers that make good-sized stalks, and each hill of this corn is literally covered with nice, long ears of all colors of corn. Stalks grow to good size, covered with nice broad leaves, and every farmer that plants corn at all ought to plant at least a few

acres of this Squaw Corn. Try it. We have a large supply this year.

\$4.25 per bushel, shelled and graded; \$4.50 on ear.

White Flint This standard variety is considered the best flint corn on the market. The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches, and handsome shape, flinty white color. Plants of sturdy, vigorous growth; leaves are very broad and succulent, and it is therefore of great value for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain crops. Stalks usually bear two or three long ears. You will be pleased with it if you like flint corn.

\$4.25 per bushel, shelled and graded; \$4.50 on ear.

Yellow Flint Resembles White Flint in earliness, habit of growth, etc., but the grain is yellow. Under normal conditions this variety will mature in 70 to 75 days. In localities where seasons are short and nights are cool it may be depended upon to give a crop. The yield must, of course, vary with conditions of soil, cultivation and season, but it has been no uncommon occurrence to secure a yield up to 75 bushels per acre. Gives an abundance of fodder of splendid quality. Average height stalk 5 feet, average distance base of ear from ground, 1½ feet. Average length of ear, 10 inches. Conditions same as noted for other varieties above.

\$4.25 per bushel, shelled and graded; \$4.50 on ear.

BAGS EXTRA.

Seamless Grain	65c
Burlap	30c

Large Growing Southern Variety of Fodder Corn

Southern Yellow Fodder Corn A tall growing Southern variety which is very popular all over the country. In Canada it seems to have the preference over any other sort, perhaps because it has been very widely grown and will produce a large tonnage in a short space of time. It grows very tall and very leafy. Drill 1 1/4 bu. to the acre in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. Bu., \$2.75, shelled and graded.

Southern White Fodder Corn This is a tall growing leafy variety possessing the general characteristics of our Giant, but is not so closely jointed and therefore bears a few less leaves, with a correspondingly smaller tonnage per acre. Bu., \$2.75.

BAGS EXTRA.

Seamless Grain 65c
Burlap 30c

Loebs South Dakota Fodder Corn

Early Yellow Dent Fodder Corn When sown thickly in drills, at the rate of 1 to 1 1/2 bushels to the acre, this seed will give a surprising amount of rich feed, relished by all stock. It can be cut and run through an ensilage feeder for the silo just before maturity or it may be fed in the rack. Bu., \$3, shelled.

Early White Dent Fodder Corn May be planted the same as the Yellow Dent Fodder Corn and matures at about the same time. While the Early Dent Fodder Corn does not yield so heavy a tonnage an acre, the resulting crop in most cases is of greater feeding value. Bu., \$3, shelled.

Evergreen Fodder Sweet Corn This is one of the most valuable items. The demand for it is constantly growing, and it has everywhere proved highly satisfactory. Our corn will yield a large quantity of fodder which is rich and nutritious. Valuable for feeding hogs and milch cows. Write for prices.

DON'T FORGET

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REGD. DEC. 6, 1898 NO. 32212

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

INSURES SUCCESS WITH LEGUMES

For Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Beans
Carries no Weeds or Plant Diseases—Enriches the Soil
—Stimulates Growth

“Nitragin” Increases Yield—Makes Fertile Soil

Don't Sow Legume Seed Without Inoculation

“Nitragin” is the trade name of the germ that acts on the Legume root, drawing nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. As a result it insures a uniform “catch,” quickly growing a strong, healthy, hardy plant. At the same time the soil is enriched for the nourishment of the succeeding crop. But remember, only Legumes inoculated with a good reliable culture, such as “Nitragin,” will do this. Use “Nitragin” on all legumes. Make your farm fertile.

Inoculate Seed with “NITRAGIN” Get a Bumper Crop

In order to get a bumper crop your farm must be fertile. Your farm cannot be fertile unless you can grow Legumes successfully, to get a “catch,” to insure an even stand, you must in a great many cases use a good, pure culture, such as “Nitragin.” The pure culture system of inoculating legumes is endorsed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by experiment stations, by agricultural experts, and by farmers who have used “Nitragin.” The leading seed firms through the country are also endorsing pure culture for all legumes. Science has definitely proven that certain crops must find certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a disappointment or a failure. If you have failed to secure a “catch” it's because there is something lacking in the soil. The problem in a great many cases has been solved, that it lacks bacteria sufficient to insure a “catch.” Be sure to state crop for which “Nitragin” is intended.

PRICES

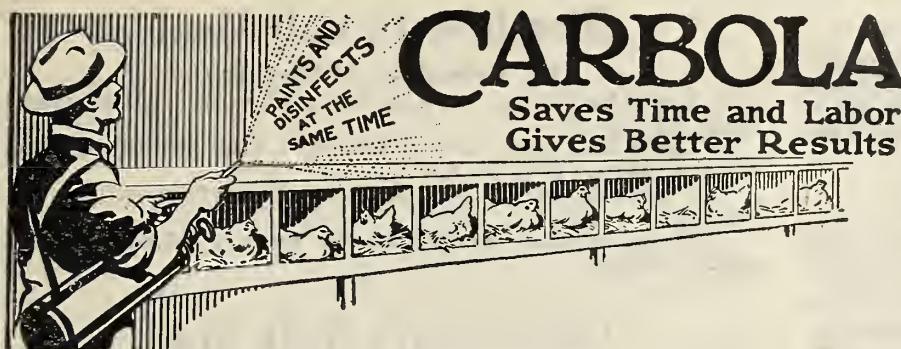
1/2 acre size (ship. wt. 4 oz.)	\$.50	5 acre size (ship. wt. 2 1/2 lbs.)	\$.400
1 acre size (ship. wt. 8 oz.)	1.00	10 acre size (ship. wt. 5 lbs.)	7.50
2 acre size (ship. wt. 1 lb.)	1.80	Postage or express extra	

Be sure to state what crop the “NITRAGIN” is to be used for.
You can also get the special GARDEN “NITRAGIN,” which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden, for 35c postpaid. Simply order: GARDEN “NITRAGIN”—35c, postpaid.

“NITRAGIN” is shipped to you by mail or express in a ventilated can in a granular medium, in which the germs will live for a long time.

Include “NITRAGIN” with your seed order—Mention crop you want it for





CARBOLA

Saves Time and Labor
Gives Better Results

Carbola is the very best disinfectant to use in poultry houses. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, and prevents the germs of roup, white diarrhoea, canker and other contagious diseases that affect poultry from getting a start in your flock. And it dries white—not dark or colorless—so that you make your poultry houses cheerful, brighter and better looking at the same time you are disinfecting without any extra labor or expense. Carbola also is unexcelled as a lice powder.

Use Carbola, the Germ-Paint, Instead of Whitewash

Carbola is a mineral pigment combined with a germicide 20 times stronger than pure carbolic acid, but it is absolutely non-poisonous and non-caustic.

Carbola is ready the minute you mix it with cold or hot water. It does not spoil by standing, so can be kept on hand for use when convenient or on a rainy day. It does not flake or peel. You can apply it with a brush or sprayer. **Carbola never clogs the sprayer.** It is used by thousands of poultrymen, dairymen and farmers in all sections of the United States and by many experiment stations and agricultural colleges.

Carbola is so easily prepared and applied that you can easily keep your poultry houses, stables, dairies, cellars, etc., thoroughly sanitary and attractive in appearance at all times.

Your money back without an argument if it is not what we claim.

10 lbs. (10 gals.), \$1.00 and postage; 20 lbs. (20 gals.), \$2.00 and postage.

RAT CORN



Kills rats and mice. No odors or smell. No poison. It mummifies them. No matter where they die, they simply dry up. Positively do not smell.

Will not kill cats, dogs or men.

Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat destroyer in the world; the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects.

A trial will convince you. Price: Per can, 25c and 50c. By mail, 5c and 10c extra.

J. L. Loebs Poultry Feeds and Supplies

PRICES ARE F. O. B. ABERDEEN AND SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES. SACKS FREE

“Globe” Scratch Feed

A balanced grain ration, poultry feed for grown fowls. (Strictly high grade.) Made from wheat, kafir corn, cracked corn, barley, buckwheat, oats, grit, oil cake and Sunflower. Write for prices.

“Pine Tree” Scratch Feed

A choice feed at moderate price. Made from wheat, kafir corn, cracked corn, barley, oats, grit and Sunflower. Write for prices.

“Globe” Developing Feed

Coarse Chick

A coarse grain chick feed to meet requirements of growing chick from the time it has outgrown the “chick size” until large enough for the “Globe” Scratch Feed. Write for prices.

“Globe” Chick Feed

A complete grain feed for chicks until 6 weeks old. Made from cracked wheat, cracked kafir corn, cracked corn, millets, hulled oats and grit. Write for prices.

“Sun” Chick Starter

A primary grain feed for baby chicks up to 20 days old. (Extra small grade.) Made from cracked wheat, cracked kafir corn, cracked corn, millets, steel cut oats and grit. Write for prices.

Loebs Egg Mash

High protein feed winter for layers. A ground grain mixture of exceptional merit with 15 per cent meat scraps and oil cake. Manufactured especially to meet the requirements of exacting customers, as a sure egg producer. Protein 16 to 18 per cent. Made from alfalfa meal, bran, middlings, wheat meal, corn feed meal, ground corn bran, oil cake, meat scraps. A supply should be carried at all times. Per 100-lb. sack, \$3.85.

Oil Meal

Aids digestion. It is also used in mashes. It should be fed during moulting season. Valuable for preparing birds for exhibition. 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Unmixed Grains

We carry the following unmixed grains: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir corn, buckwheat, millet, cracked corn, coarse and fine cracked wheat, sunflower seed, hemp seed, canary seed and bird rape.

These grains are all clean, sound and sweet. We do not carry burnt, damaged or musty grains. On account of the unsteadiness of the grain market we do not quote prices. Prices will be furnished upon request.

Ground Oats.—An excellent food for poultry, usually mixed with other ingredients in a mash.

Corn Meal.—To be used in mash. It also makes a very valuable duck feed.

Middlings.—Contains a higher percentage of protein than bran, but is used for the same purpose.

Wheat Bran.—Is a very valuable feed for poultry. Write for prices.

Swift’s High Protein Beef Scraps

A very superior grade of meat scraps prepared in a meal suitable for feeding in mash or with other soft foods. Contains fully 50 per cent protein and 8 per cent fat. Every pound contains as much feeding material as 10 lbs. of fresh meat. Is bound to give good results. Price, 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Darling’s Meat Crisps

Made from selected, fresh meat trimmings, carefully cooked, pressed and dried; clean and sanitary. Promotes rapid growth and makes early laying pullets. Ground in three sizes for any stage of development. Guaranteed analysis: Protein, 75 per cent; fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; fiber, not over 3 per cent. Thus 3 lbs. of these Crisps equal 5 lbs. of ordinary meat scraps. Price, 35c pkg.

French’s Poultry Mustard

Is manufactured expressly for poultry use, and is different from the ordinary table mustard in the manufacture and constituents. One teaspoonful for every six fowls is the right quantity; mix it with the dry feed first and then add water. Sold in sealed packages only. 1-lb. box, 40c.

Alfalfa Meal

This meal rapidly mixes with any kind of mash or ground feed and can be fed to young chicks as well as older birds. Keeps them healthy and vigorous all winter. Fine or short cut. Price, 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

It makes baby chicks live. Makes bone and muscle. Brings along the weak ones. Prevents white diarrhoea, leg weakness, "pasting up" and other digestive troubles. Costs only a cent a chick for three weeks. Packages, 60c, 30c, not prepaid.

Just a word of caution: Do not place before the chicks at one time any more than they will clean up, and if they do not come running for their food skip a meal.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick growth and keeping them free from disease. Packages, 30c, 60c, \$1.00.

Granulated Bone

Chickens are like humans, they crave and require flesh nourishment.

Clean and sweet. Manufactured from fresh, green bone and thoroughly dried. Price, 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Crushed Charcoal

Keeps the fowls in a healthy state, purifies the blood, aids digestion, and tones up the whole system. Two sizes, coarse and fine. Price, 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Crushed Oyster Shell

A most important article for the poultry yard and should be supplied liberally. Superior quality. Hens will keep healthier, lay better, and eggs will be more fertile if supplied with it. 100 lbs., \$1.50.

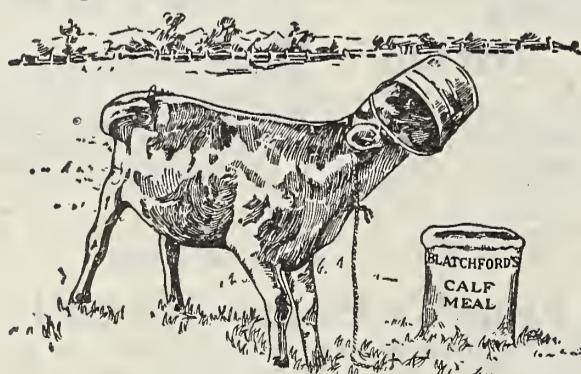
Pearl Grit

Is the cleanest, whitest and sharpest grit money can buy. It contains a generous supply of those minerals that the laying hen needs so badly in the production of eggs, but seldom receives. 100 lbs., \$1.25.

Crys-Co

A grit and shell producer combined. It is composed of molluscan shell formation or petrified shell, crushed to the proper sizes for hens, chicks and pigeons. Contains 99 per cent pure carbonate of lime and 1 per cent flinty matter, the lime forming shell, with enough grit to grind the food and aid digestion. It makes hard shells, thus increasing the hens' laying power. Hens that lay soft-shelled eggs usually acquire the habit of eating them, but by the use of Crys-Co this danger will be largely overcome. Feed the same as Oyster Shells or grit. Price per 100-lb. bag, \$1.50.

As good as New Milk at half the Cost



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Complete Milk-Equal.

Just the thing to raise or veal your calves right from birth.

Then sell your milk and get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

100 pounds make 100 gallons of perfect milk substitute.

25-lb. sacks, \$1.70; 50-lb. sacks, \$3.35; 100-lb. sacks, \$6.70.

Blatchford's Milk Mash

Will Save Your Baby Chicks

No more bowel trouble, leg weakness or white diarrhoea. Try a bag of this perfect milk-equal for all kinds of young poultry.

GROWS—MATURES—FATTENS

Contains No Drugs—Every Bit Food

25 lbs., \$1.80.

From Sow to Pasture

Wean your little pigs easily, safely and cheaply on

BLATCHFORD'S PIG MEAL

From Pig-hood to Pork-age it gives big bone and solid flesh. Prevents loss of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period, and always makes the runts catch up. 25 lbs., \$1.70; 50 lbs., \$3.35; 100 lbs., \$6.70.

Grit Boxes

Can be used for grit, oyster shell, charcoal and beef scrap. Will not clog. Two compartments. Weight, 1½ pounds. Price, 45c. Three compartments. Weight, 3½ pounds. Price, \$1.10. Four compartments. Weight, 4 pounds. Price, \$1.40. Not prepaid.

Star Fountain or Feeder to Fit Mason Jars.

Will fit any Mason jar. Cheap and sanitary.

This contrivance will meet the approval of every poultryman. Being shaped like a star, it allows more chicks to be supplied than with the round pan, and, furthermore, it keeps the contents clean and prevents the chicks from getting into the pan. This base will fit pint, quart or half gallon Mason jars and can be used for either feed or water for little chicks. The glass top enables you to see the supply at a glance. Made of heavy Terne Plate metal, one size only.

Diameter 6½ inches; weight singly, 5 oz.; weight of three, 1 lb.; retail price, 15c each, 2 for 25c; \$1.30 per dozen.

Don't Let Chicks Drown

This brooder fountain prevents it. It can be easily cleaned; will not tip over and should last a lifetime. If wanted by mail, send postage. 1 qt. weighs 1¼ pounds. Price, only 45c.

"Special Wall Fountain

Lay down to fill—hang up to use. Will stand more rough usage without spilling or damage than any other fountain. It may be cleaned by inserting gravel or sand and shaking. Capacity 1 gallon. Weighs 2½ pounds. Price, 80c.

Sanitary Water Fountains

Will not burst when frozen. Removable bottom, easy to fill or clean. A positive necessity to every poultryman. One size only. The price is only 35c, or six for \$1.75. Capacity, 1 qt. Six weigh 5 lbs. when packed.

Lime Nest Egg

Made of lime and covered with parafine. Weigh and look like hen's eggs. Practically unbreakable and do not get cold in winter like other eggs. Each, 3c; doz., 30c. If sent by mail, add 2c each for postage.

OPAL NEST EGG

Clear white, flint nest eggs, will last a lifetime. Each, 3c; doz., 30c, postpaid.

Save Your Baby Chick Feed

This little feeder will do it. Well made and sanitary. 6 inches in diameter, 8 feeding holes, each, 25c. 8 1/4 inches in diameter, 12 feeding holes, each, 35c.

Lice Killer Nest Eggs

Friend of the hen. Our Lice Killing Nest Eggs are almost an exact imitation of the real hen egg, and yet contain a powerful disinfectant which is guaranteed to expel lice and vermin.

Much of the disease among poultry is caused by lice. Save your money and chickens by using our Lice Killing Nest Eggs. They will do it. Try them.

MAKE MONEY

Hens are profitable because of the eggs they produce. But hens will not lay when covered with lice. You can get rid of lice by using Lice Killing Nest Eggs.

BE HUMANE

It is absolutely wicked and inhuman to allow lice on poultry longer than can be helped. Confer a blessing on one of your best friends, the hen, by using Lice Killing Nest Eggs.

Positively guaranteed to drive out lice and vermin.

These are packed 12 in a box, each egg wrapped in oiled paper. Price, 6c each; 60c doz. Weight, 2 pounds, not prepaid.

Save the Chicks—Use the Lawn Park Coop

The wire park pulls out like a bureau drawer and is made from heavy galvanized hardware cloth.

The main coop is made from strong 28-gauge galvanized iron. Size of coop: park extended, 18 inches wide, 19 1/2 inches high and 48 inches long. When park is closed, coop is 24 inches long.

It gives the chicks sunshine, fresh air, grass and protection from all enemies.

Special prices: Regularly crated, three to crate. Sample coop, \$4.00 each; three or more, \$3.50 each. Not prepaid.

20th CENTURY EGG TESTER

A very novel, practical common sense contrivance for testing eggs either for table purposes or for testing eggs during the period of incubation. A convenient necessity and inexpensive.

Shipping weight, 1 lb. Price, 20c.

If desired by mail, send postage with order.

ANDERSON EGG BOX

For fancy eggs for hatching. A strong, collapsible box adapted to shipping fancy eggs. 15-egg size, 20c; 30-egg size, 35c; 50-egg size, 65c; 100-egg size, \$1.10, not prepaid.

HUDSON MODOC BUCKET SPRAY PUMP (For General Purposes)

Our Modoc has completed its 13th year of successful operation and over 100,000 are now in active use. It is one of the most effective pumps of its type, absolutely perfect in every respect.

The pump is double acting, has large capacity and will give 150 pounds pressure at nozzle. The valves and plunger can be removed for cleaning or inspection with a common wrench. All parts except handle and foot-rest are of brass.

SPECIFICATIONS

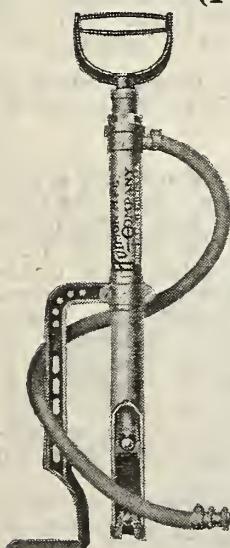
Cylinders—1 inch diameter inside, 18 inches long, forming the outside tube of the pump. Seamless brass tubing.

Valves—Bronze balls in brass cages.

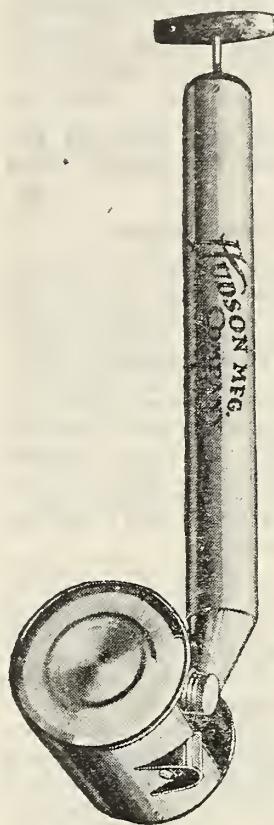
Air Chamber—3/4 inch diameter, 18 inches long, seamless brass tubing, consists of the plunger tube. Ample capacity to give a continuous discharge.

Plunger—3/4 inch diameter, acid-proof cup leather. Malleable "D" handle.

Foot-Rest—Malleable iron.



Discharge Equipment—3 feet of 1/2-inch spray hose. One Modoc nozzle for spray or solid stream.
Standard Package—One in a heavy corrugated carton. Weight 4 pounds.
 No. 122. With Modoc nozzle. Price, each, \$6.00, not prepaid.



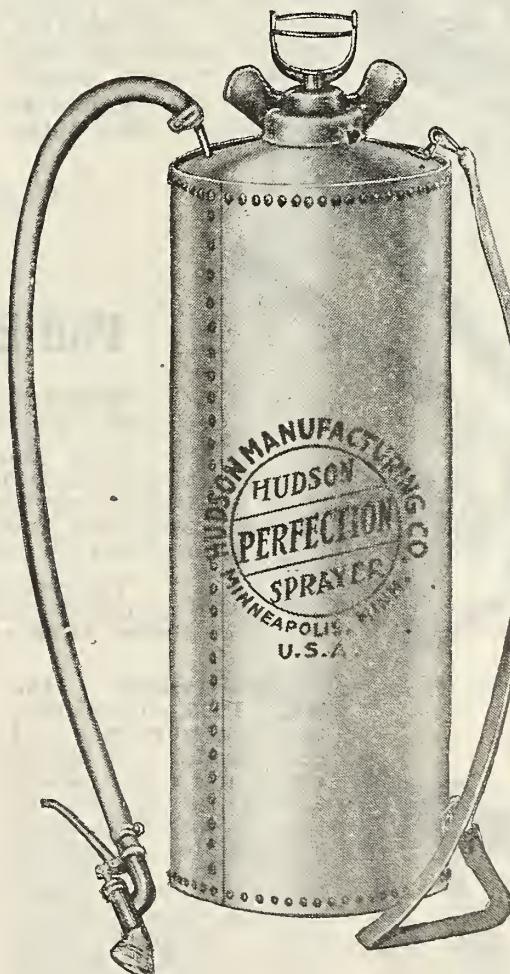
HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER

Our old standby. The best selling quart size sprayer. Made of good stock and carefully tested. The pump passing through the top of the can makes it very strong. By using this construction the air nozzle and spray tube are always in line. Every sprayer a good one and you will have no comebacks. Made of a good grade of tin and can be furnished on special order with a galvanized or brass tank.

Pump—1 3/4 inches diameter, 14 inches long. With pointed nose. Hudson plunger leather. Heavy rod.

Tank—4 inches diameter, 4 1/2 inches long. Lock seamed, no solder. Capacity one full quart. Length over all 21 inches. Shipping weight 16 pounds. Each, 75c, postpaid.

HUDSON PERFECTION SPRAYER



Pump—1 3/4 inches diameter, 15 inches long, seamless brass tubing. The plunger is equipped with Hudson special plunger leathers. The valve is brass. We claim great advantage and distinction in the design of our top and the handle for the pump, in which we have combined simplicity, convenience, strength and service.

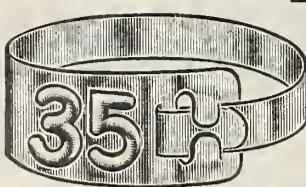
The Discharge Hose is attached to the discharge tube which extends to the bottom of the tank and curves to fit the natural bend of the hose. It is more expensive to make, but it eliminates the ugly piece of wire spring so commonly used to keep the hose from breaking.

Tank—7 1/2 inches diameter, 20 inches long; capacity 4 gallons. Made of first quality of galvanized sheets or all-brass as ordered.

Package—One in a heavy carton; shipping weight ten pounds.

No. 110G, Galvanized Tank, price, each, \$7.50, not prepaid.

LEG BANDS



Champion Aluminum Adjustable Leg Bands can be adjusted to fit the leg of any size fowl. It locks with a double clamp, fits the leg perfectly, and, once on, stays until you remove it. They are sold in sets and numbered consecutively. The numbers are always clear and distinct. Trap-nesters and show bird breeders will readily recognize the value of this numbered band.

Prices postpaid, 12 for 20c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c, 250 for \$1.75, 500 for \$3.25, 1,000 for \$6.00.

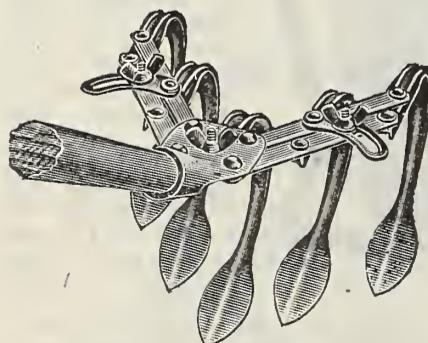
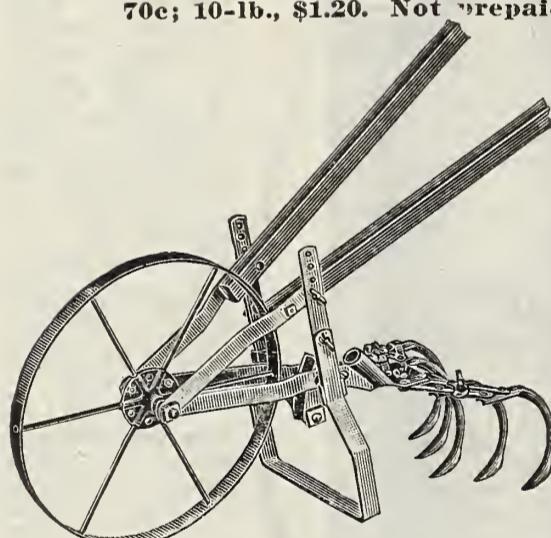
Celluloid and Aluminum Leg Bands

H-I Celluloid Spiral Leg Bands provide instant identification for birds without handling as far as you can distinguish color. As easily applied and removed from bird's leg as a key from a key ring. Bands are light and durable in eight bright, fast colors, as follows: Red, light blue, dark blue, pink, black, yellow, white and green, in four different sizes: Nos. 0, 1, 2 and 3. Every poultryman should have on hand at all times a supply of these bands to enable him to mark his birds so he can tell at a glance the ages, months hatched, matings, best layers, etc. Be sure to state sizes and colors wanted. All bands shipped postpaid.

Size No.	For	Doz.	100	1,000
0	Chicks and pigeons.....	\$.15	\$.85	\$7.50
1	Leghorns .....	.20	1.00	8.00
2	Rock and Orpingtons.....	.20	1.00	8.00
3	Heavier Breeds, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.....	.20	1.00	8.00

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.

A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; it requires no further mixture or preparation; easily distributed either by duster or in water by spraying. Very effectual in destroying potato bugs and beetles, green and black flies, slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Price: 1-lb. carton, 20c; 5-lb., 70c; 10-lb., \$1.20. Not prepaid.



Made for husky work in all kinds of soils—at full width of 12 inches is a first-class rake. Adjustable in width from 6 to 12 inches. Tooth points concaved for perfect scouring. Middle tooth removable.

Four-foot, straight-grained ash handle—weight 2 pounds—packed for Parcel Post shipment, 4 pounds. Price, \$1.25 each.

BUG DEATH

An insecticide free from Paris Green and Arsenic. Does not burn the leaves, however freely applied. Is a fine powder and adheres readily to the vines, so that it is not necessary to apply it after every shower. May be applied wet or dry. It is non-poisonous, as far as human beings, animals, birds and honey bees are concerned. It kills all kinds of bugs and worms that eat the leaves of plants, trees or vines and prevents blight. Does not injure the foliage, but keeps it green and healthy; and the extra cost is more than offset by the increased yield and superior quality. Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, not prepaid.

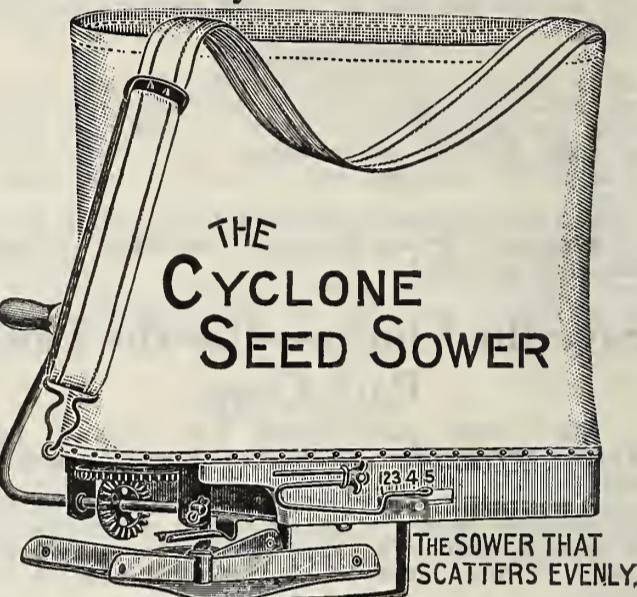
Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, and Jan. 25, 1900.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, and Jan. 25, 1900.

BUG DEATH DUSTER.
Weight, 1 lb. Price, 35c, not prepaid.

The Cyclone Seeder



THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS EVENLY.

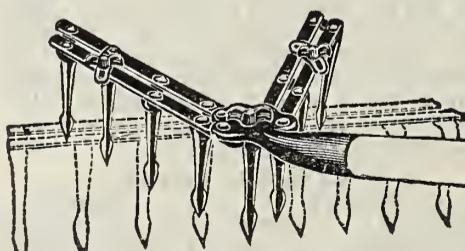
A machine which should be on every farm. It is so simple in construction that a boy can use it. It is light, strong and durable, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. It will sow timothy, clover, millet and grass seeds of all kinds, turnip, corn and all other seeds and fertilizers perfectly even and any desired quantity from one quart to three bushels can be sown per acre by following the simple directions on every machine. Price, \$1.75, not prepaid. Weight, 5 pounds.

Pull Easy Adjustable Garden Cultivators

Wheeled Cultivators No. PEW5.—As illustrated with the 5-prong, PE5, cultivator, attached.

Also had a keen edged high carbon tool steel wood cutter 9 inches wide. Under most conditions both cultivator and weed cutter can be used at the same time. If the ground is stony or wet the tools can be used separately. The cultivator can be quickly detached, put on a hoe handle and used as a hand tool.

The wheel is 14 inches in diameter—plow style maple handles enameled red with black grips—all steel parts royal blue color. Price, \$4.00 each. By Parcel Post, 13 pounds.



Cultivator Rake No. PEC.—

At full width of 18 inches is better than an ordinary rake for preparing the seed bed, because of sturdy, long teeth. When vegetables are small the middle tooth is quickly removed for straddling plants and working two rows at once.

By means of wide-winged thumb nuts at ends of parallel bars, it is secured for cultivating in one stroke at any width of row from 7 to 18 inches wide. The instant adjustability of this cultivator makes it the most popular garden tool manufactured.

Hardwood polished handle, white ash, 4 1/2 feet long. Weight, 3 pounds. Teeth 3 inches long. Packed in corrugated paper for Parcel Post, shipping 4 pounds. Price, \$1.50 each.

Lee's Poultry Remedies

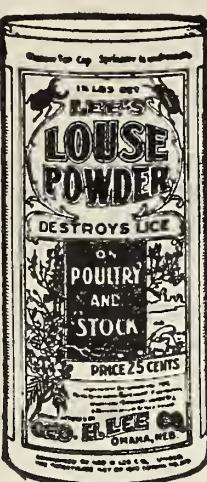


Lee's Lice Killer.—Cleans out the lice and mites and cuts off the losses. 50c, not postpaid.

Lee's Louse Powder.—For chicks, setting hens, etc. Fine for individual treatment. 25c, not postpaid.

Lee's Egg Maker.—Makes hens lay more eggs. Makes young stock grow fast. 35c and 70c, not postpaid.

Lee's Flyo-Curo.—Protects stock from flies and mosquitoes; sanitary, humane and profitable. \$1.25, not postpaid.



Egg-O-Hatch.—Makes eggs hatch better and makes stronger and better chicks. 50c, not postpaid.

Lee's Germ-ozone.—Is a tonic, bowel regulator and remedy for croup, colds, canker, bowel complaint, etc. 75c, not postpaid.

Lee's Hog Remedy.—Is best remedy and worm destroyer; keeps them fit, in thrift and condition. 75c, not postpaid.



Egg-O-Latum.—Keeps spring and summer eggs perfectly fresh for winter use. 50c, not postpaid.

INCUBATORS STOP HATCHING WEAK CHICKS

with cheap incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you hatch that count, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start.

QUEEN CHICKS LIVE AND GROW

Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated straw board, with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood, which is unusual in these days of imitation and cheap substitution.

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

Prices F. O. B. Aberdeen, S. D.

No. 2—135 egg size.....\$34.00 No. 4—275 egg size.....\$49.50
No. 3—180 egg size.....39.50

Style K Incubators

No. 20—70 egg size.....\$16.50 No. 21—130 egg size.....\$27.50

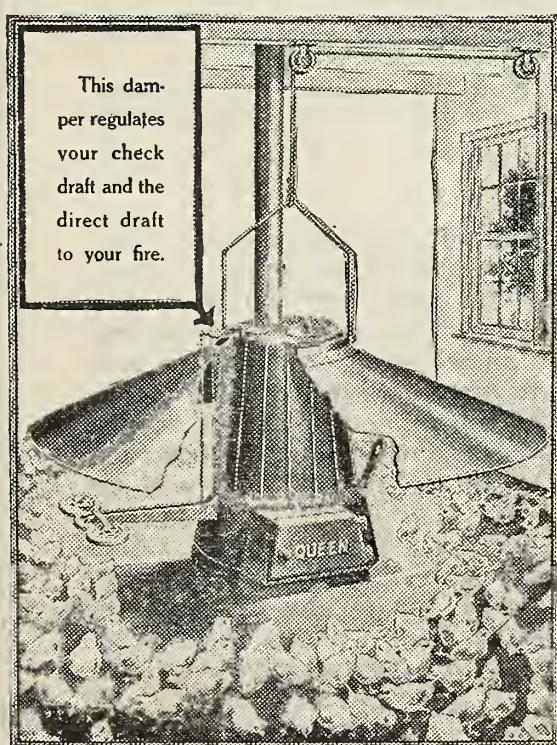
Queen Brooder Stoves

The Queen Brooder Stove is just what is needed to keep the house comfortable for the early chicks. It is the only Brooder Stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat, and one connecting rod.

Damper indicated by arrow regulates the check draft and the direct draft to the fire. Gas controlled above deflector. No gas can escape below to injure chicks. Hover is collapsible, made in sections, and easy to put together and take apart. Holds enough coal to last 40 to 48 hours.

No. 1—600 chick size.....\$19.75. No. 2—1200 chick size.....\$24.75

Prices F. O. B. Aberdeen, S. D.



TERMS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Our terms are cash with each order. Money may be sent at our risk by Draft, Post-office Money Order, or Registered Letter. We acknowledge freight orders as soon as received, and the same are filled and shipped as promptly as possible. Bill of lading for every freight shipment is mailed when shipment is made. Small orders to go by mail or express are, as a rule, sent out at once without special acknowledgment. Please use order sheet found in catalogue in making out your order, and retain a copy.

We Usually Ship by Freight unless otherwise instructed. We have four railroads here at Aberdeen—C., M. & St. P., C. & N. W., Great Northern and M. & St. L.

Customers Pay Freight or Express on all goods unless they are offered postpaid. We have the American, Wells Fargo, Great Northern and Adams Express companies.

No Charge for Packing or Packages. Everything will be securely packed and labeled and delivered free at the freight depot, express or postoffice, without extra charge for packages unless otherwise stated.

Prepaid Stations. If there is no agent at your railroad station the freight has to be prepaid, and in such cases we must request you to send money with your order to cover the amount.

Order Early. Do this for two reasons. We can give your order more careful and prompt attention if received before we get into the rush of the spring shipping, and second, our assortment is complete early in the season and your order will not be held while we write for permission to substitute for varieties that may be out.

Change of Address. If you have changed or intend to change your address, please let us know, and we will change it on our books, so you will receive our catalog at your new postoffice.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

As this catalog will go into the hands of many who have never dealt with us, we kindly ask for a trial order from you, which shall have our best attention. As to our standing, we refer you to the postmaster, Dakota Farmer, or any bank in Aberdeen.

PARCEL POST RATES

Applicable to seeds, bulbs, plants and merchandise (except poisons, which cannot be sent by mail).

Parcel post rates are fixed according to zones, the greater the distance the higher the rate. Your postmaster will tell you the parcel post zone in which your postoffice is located, measuring from Aberdeen, S. D.

PARCEL POST RATES.—The zone rates are as follows:

First and Second Zone (up to 150 miles from Aberdeen), 5c for the first pound and 1c for each additional pound.

Third Zone (151 to 300 miles from Aberdeen), 6c for the first pound; 2c for each additional pound.

Fourth Zone (301 to 600 miles from Aberdeen), 7c for the first pound; 4c for each additional pound.

Fifth Zone (601 to 1,000 miles from Aberdeen), 8c for the first pound; 6c for each additional pound.

Sixth Zone (1,001 to 1,400 miles from Aberdeen), 9c for the first pound; 8c for each additional pound.

Seventh Zone (1,401 to 1,800 miles from Aberdeen), 11c for the first pound; 10c for each additional pound.

Eighth Zone (over 1,800 miles from Aberdeen), 12c for each pound.

Parcel post packages must not exceed 70 pounds in weight for the first two zones, and 50 pounds for the other zones.

Parcels of seeds, bulbs, and plants weighing 8 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1c for every two ounces, regardless of distance; if weight is more than 8 ounces the pound rates apply.

SEED WARRANTY

Most of the failures with seeds are entirely beyond our control and they render it impossible for us to guarantee success, and, therefore, we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care to have all seeds, plants and bulbs pure and reliable, and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any goods which we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. No officer, agent or employee of this company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds, bulbs or plants on these conditions, notify us at once and we will give instructions for disposition of same, and the money that has been paid for same to us will be promptly refunded. It is to our interest, however, to have everything of the highest quality obtainable, and we would not furnish seeds of doubtful quality for several times the price that we receive for them, as it would injure us more than it would the purchaser. However, we have so much confidence in our seeds that we hereby agree to refill any order for vegetable or flower seeds free of charge, should they prove otherwise than as represented in our catalog. No responsible seed firm can possibly give any further guaranty than this.

ORDER SHEET

J. L. LOEBS SEED COMPANY

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA

POSTAGE Garden Seeds priced by the packet, ounce, one-fourth pound and pound are postage paid. Larger quantities apply regular parcel post charges.

Write Name and Address very plainly. Send Money with all Orders. No C. O. D. Shipments.

SEND BY	State Whether by Mail Express or Freight.....	DATE	
NAME	AMOUNT ENCLOSED.		
POST OFFICE.....	COUNTY.....	P. O. Order..... \$.....	
R. F. D.....	Box or Street and No.....	STATE.....	Draft
SHIPPING STATION	Express Order.....		
NAME OF YOUR EXPRESS CO., or R. R.....	Cash		
	Stamps		
	Total.....		

(OVER)

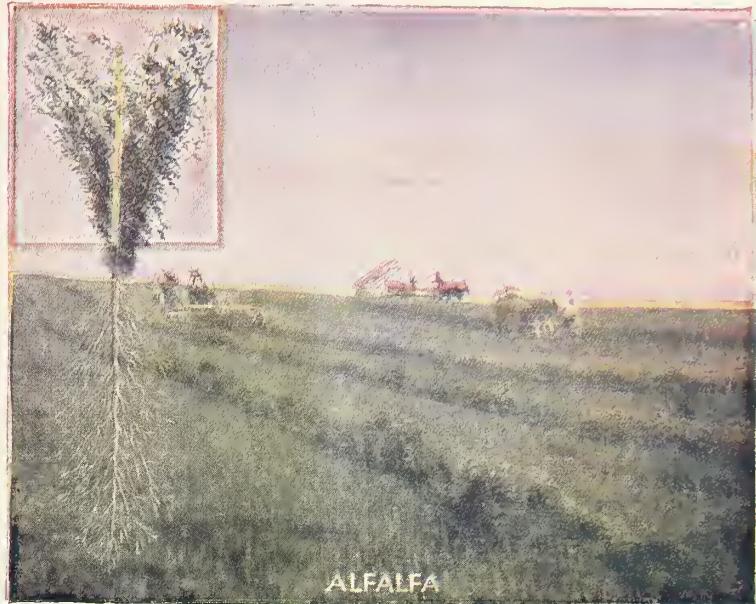
RE The space below is for remarks about your order. Also please write here the addresses of persons who buy seed or plants and to whom you think our Catalogue would be acceptable. We will remember the favor in filling your order.

Alfalfa

No crop is so valuable for the use of dairy farmers and live stock breeders. In feeding value, it ranks higher than red clover or timothy, and once a good crop is established it will last from ten to fifteen years. In the Northwest, alfalfa will produce three good crops of hay each year, yielding from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre at each cutting. It is the greatest forage plant in the world and is especially adapted to the climatic conditions of this section.

Alfalfa requires well drained land. It is inadvisable to sow it on land where standing water is present, even for a very short period, or where the land is underlaid with permanent ground waters that are nearer than four feet from the surface. It requires a deep seed bed for the development of its wonderful system of roots, therefore, deep plowing is essential to the success of the crop.

Seed may be sown any time during the spring or summer months. For this section we recommend northern grown alfalfa, as it is the hardiest for the extremes of our cold northern climate. It should be cut as soon as new shoots appear at the crowns. Pay no attention to the blossoms. The crop can be cut about once every five weeks during the growing season. After cutting, cure in cocks, and when you cannot wring water from the hay, put into stack or barn at once.



ALFALFA

Sweet Clover

The demand for Sweet Clover is constantly increasing. As a fertilizer, it ranks highest of the leguminous crops; and in many sections it is being used for fodder. Growers claim for it a feeding value equal to that of Red Clover.



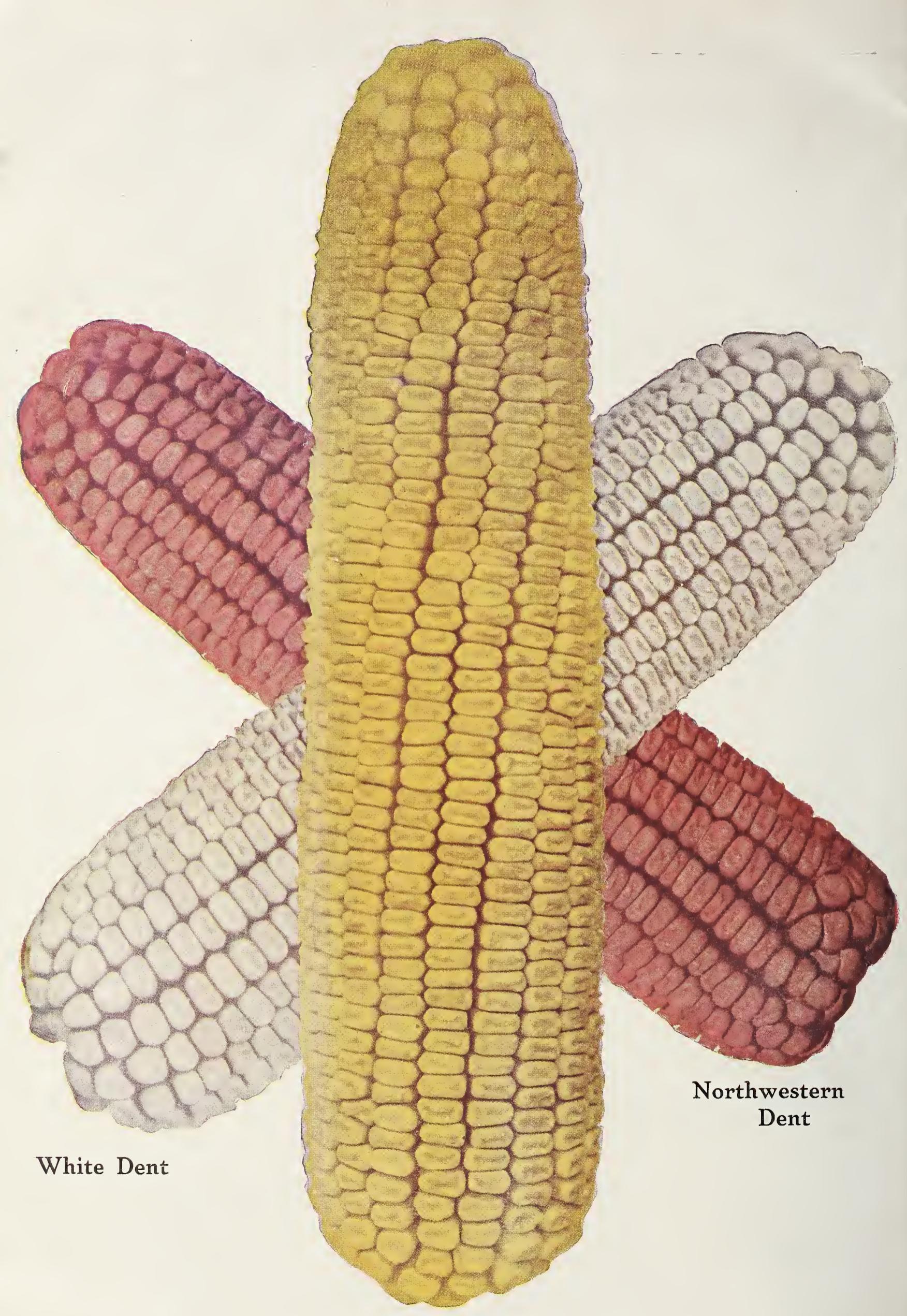
It grows on poor soil, and will in a short time make sandy or rocky soil fertile. It gathers nitrogen from the air and enriches the soil with it. Its strong, fleshy root clusters penetrate deep into the soil and decay when two years old, leaving their nitrogenous contents in condition for immediate use. This insures enormous yields from the following crops, especially corn.

Sweet Clover is especially adapted for bee pastures, and the bee keeper should not fail to put in at least half an acre. It is greatly relished by the bees, and produces honey as clear as crystal.

J. L. Loebs Seed Company

Aberdeen

S. Dakota



White Dent

Northwestern
Dent

Minnesota No. 13